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No. 7764—Vol. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. Augustus Harris in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians the public by Mr. Augustus Harris in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is in acknowledged attraction in himself—Misses Nicholls, Lena Lauri, non-pareil Brothers, Conquest, Inn., Leopold Brothers, Arbo, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Odell, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LARCHAR, Mr. Forbes-Robertson, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Ronson, Allan, Macpherson, Topping, Gurney, Harwood; Mrs. Tree, Miss Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, Miss Rose Leclercq, and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, and following Saturday, at 2.30.
TO-DAY (Wednesday), at 2.30, SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. TREE as FALSTAFF.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (Fifth time this season), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Richard Mansfield, Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. (Last few nights.) Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Buist, G. Mudie, H. Saker, G. R. Phillips, G. Stanton, G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lotty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Last six nights of Mr. J. L. TOOLE prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW, and FRIDAY, at 8.15, PAUL PRY and THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. TO-MORROW, at 7. SATURDAY NEXT, at 8 and 8.15, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and OFF THE LINE. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred. Hornes, THIS AFTERNOON.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 150th Night. Mr. Carne Alexander, Messrs. Martin, Lyn, Lionel Rignold, H. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Theo. Babcot, St. Pedie, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lotty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.
Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.1. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gilmore, J. S. Blythe, G. Harbury, F. Cooper, O. Verlet, &c., and John Hare; Mesdames Mathews Williams, Mary Collette, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Coralie Owen. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 2.30, MATINEE of CLARISSA. New Drama, in Four Acts, by Robert Buchanan. Mr. Thomas Thorne and Vaudeville Company.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), doors open 7.30, overture 7.45. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Bendon, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Buck, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Melton, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY to SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Milne, Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. Hendrie, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST WEEKS.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Ann Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Arthur Wallerr, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Vaughan, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, E. Lyndie, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
(Lessees, E. S. Willard and Joseph Eldred. Sole Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths. SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.0, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Bridie Irving, Maud Holand, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Laidlay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Hendrioks, &c., and Mr. Henry Ashton; Mesdames Gallaguy, Rosenthal, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 153rd performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Wyatt, Mr. Cave, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Tarson, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quintus; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. Robyns, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Farrington and Mr. Phelps.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, February 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Penrhyn Stanlaws, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murrette, Laura Graves, Edith Bernard and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock.
Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at Nine o'clock, IRA and MOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca," by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. Arthur Roberts, G. H. Snazelle, Bantock, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gallaguy, Rosenthal, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone 3,724.
Miss Lulu Hudson, Miss Ivie Le Hunte, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 5,893. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.30. Signorina Teicher, Messrs. Mollen, Soreno, Maris, Thargate, and Spoth, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Mdlle. and Rosati, the Sisters Saxton, the Star and Garter Trio, Andrée Lyle, Arthur Tinsley, Miss Dorsey, the Original Jessops, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lali, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.0 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 10 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. SAYTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Lydwina and Britton &c. Signor Albertoni and Signorina Malvina Cavalieri. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.30. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants, C. B. Abbottsmith, the popular actor and comedian; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobb the Dancing Mascots; Gowan; the Bernards, in a novel musical absurdity; Ramiro, the wonderful Spanish boy; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; the Daniels, musical clowns; Fred Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Lavery, sensational dancers; Sam Torr, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE POLITICS OF THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

We have no wish to trespass on Lord Wolseley's domain, and write an article in praise of war. But it is impossible to read such a lecture as that which Colonel Slade delivered at Aldershot last night without feeling that the war-god Mars is yoked, like all the rest of the invisible powers, to the chariot of modern progress. No doubt at various stages in our development war has seemed an almost unmixed evil, especially to the development of human liberty. Militarism is the curse of the Continent, but it is not without some advantages. Nothing but the risk of having their throats cut will rouse some people to action. Unless it is a case of life and death men prefer to let things slide. Only the tremendous menace of the stricken field can stir men to perfect the organization, to invent the appliances, and to develop the intelligence which makes our civilization progressive. It is a melancholy reflection, but it is no good blinking facts. The overturn of the French Empire in 1870 by the soldiers trained in the schools of Germany gave a stimulus to popular education throughout the world. And now it would seem as if the new weapon—the magazine rifle, with its smokeless powder—were destined to lead militarism to undo its worst mischief, to unteach its most dangerous lesson, and to reinforce just at the critical moment the forces of Liberalism and progress.

Militarism has hitherto stood for despotism and centralization. The great aim of the old commanders used to be to reduce the soldier to a machine, to make him an unreasoning cog in the great wheel with as little initiative as the horses harnessed to the field artillery. In this it was absolutely opposed to the spirit of democracy. Of late, however, the invention of the new weapons has tended more and more to destroy the old doctrine. Gunpowder first demolished the mail-clad chivalry of Europe, whose armour could not resist a musket ball, and now it would seem that Cordite, or whatever name the new explosive is to bear, will be equally fatal to the mechanical ideal which established the centralized absolutism of the commander on the ruins of the independence of the soldier. This is effected very simply. The new rifle and field artillery have enormously extended the danger zone into which no troops can pass without peril. The new field-pieces make capital practice at a range of three and a half miles, and the rifle is sighted up to a couple of miles. What is the result? Obviously the troops must be spread out more as the area of the battle-field widens, and the men must no longer advance in massed columns. These changes necessitate the abandonment of the old cast-iron tactics, and the adoption of a new system, in which much more is left to the individual intelligence of the soldier. Colonel Slade said last night, "The Germans, who are thoroughly "practical soldiers, expressly forbid in their field exercise any "normal order of attack; they say 'that in war circumstances "'always varying play the most important part, and that the letter "'kills the spirit.'" The lesson needs to be taken to heart elsewhere than in military circles. Together with this increased need for intelligence and initiative on the part of the soldier the new weapon has brought increased strength to the defence. Again, to quote from Colonel Slade:—

> The universal introduction of long-range magazine rifles and smokeless powder will confer more advantages on the defence than on the attack, and troops of good quality, well posted under cover, having an unlimited supply of ammunition, will not be turned out of a position by a purely frontal attack unless very greatly outnumbered or badly shaken by artillery fire.

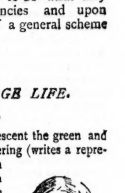
That is of course a gain to peace and to the independence of the small Powers. Thus the new instrument of destruction, while it reinforces with new illustrations the necessity for education and individualism, strengthens the power of the independent States.

There is an analogy worth noting between the political and the military position. In empire, as in the battlefield, the progress of events scatters the citizens over a wider and ever wider area. The mere space that intervenes between the colony and the mother country, necessitates decentralization in detail, and the increased complexity of modern life teaches the same lesson. The changes in warfare necessitated by the magazine rifle are analogous to those involved in the demand for Home Rule. But at the same time that there must be more decentralization and more individual initiative, there must still be central direction as to the general policy. No amount of increased intelligence and initiative on the part of the troops can be a substitute for the genius of the commander and the absolute obedience with which his general plan of campaign must be accepted by his troops. The magazine rifle is not an argument for separation, but rather for Imperialism plus Home Rule. In other words, Federation is the condition of Empire. Alike in South Africa and in Ireland, there can be no Imperial policy that is not based upon allowing the local governments to do what they think necessary to cope with local emergencies and upon associating them with us in the adoption of a general scheme of Imperial policy for all Imperial concerns.

AFTER MANY YEARS OF STAGE LIFE.

A Chat with Mrs. Keeley.

Outside the French window looking into Pelham-crescent the green and white tips of rows and clusters of crocuses were glittering (writes a representative) in the white sunlight between the evergreen bushes; on the large dining-room table stood a bunch of early jonquils, and prominent on the mantelpiece was a hand-painted Christmas card with sprays of apple-blossom, and another French card representing a sparrow with a tiny almanack in its mouth. The furniture in the cheerful dining-room was of the solid, old-fashioned mahogany type; quite a colony of dainty small oil paintings—portraits and landscapes—adorned the wall, and behind me, where I sat near the fireplace, was a bookshelf full of volumes, large and small, among them a many-volumed Shakspeare, somewhat the worse (or should I say the better?) for wear, and a long row of bound volumes of *Temple Bar*. This was the dining-room of Mrs. Keeley, the veteran actress. Presently I heard her cheery voice on the stairs giving an order that the crumbs should be given to the ducks and fowls which had evidently appeared somewhere on the scene outside. Then she came in, brisk and smiling, with ruddy cheeks, eyes brimful of life and merriment, a stray curl of grey hair falling over her forehead, and a figure straight and erect, on which the simple olive green dress sat tightly and well.


MRS. KEELEY.

"No," laughed Mrs. Keeley, as she put down her key-basket and glanced at a news paragraph, in which it was stated that she would act as president at a ladies' dinner to Mr. Toole; "no, it is a huge joke, and there is not, as far as I know, a word of truth about it. As I tell you, I suggested it jestingly the other night, and proposed that I would head the ladies as the mother of the Gracchi, but I would not for the world have a ladies' dinner, for the simple reason that it would be so deadly, deadly dull!"

Mrs. Keeley's voice is as fresh and strong as her whole appearance, although her famous high soprano has changed to a deeper note. "Not," she continued, looking thoughtfully out into the piece of blue sky that peeped out above the bare trees of the square—"not that I would not do almost anything for Mr. Toole, whom I consider one of the most admirable among the present-day actors. The good he has done in the profession and out of it only few persons know, and those who do, know it only imperfectly. He is a fine actor, and he is a fine man, but I don't think a dinner of ladies only would be the best way of showing him our admiration. So please contradict the rumour, if you think it worth while contradicting. The last time I appeared on the stage was in a benefit performance for Mr. Toole, and I would do so again with pleasure, but to preside over this 'dream of fair women' (with great emphasis)—no, thank you."

"It would be a treat to see you act again, Mrs. Keeley, but I suppose that is impossible?"—"Yes, that is impossible. I took care to leave the boards before it could be given me to understand that I was getting too old," said the actress, who over half a century ago won the favour of the public, to retain it to the full till the very end of her long and brilliant career. "Ah, yes, it is a long life to look back upon," she continued, with a marvellously rapid change from exuberant merriment to extreme gravity, bordering on sadness, "and I can sometimes hardly believe that I am eighty-four. So you think it would be interesting to the public if I published my reminiscences? Well, let me tell you that if there is a thing I hate and detest, it is such reminiscences. It is all *ego*, I, *ego*, I, from first to last. And what in the world can it matter to the public how I have gone through the ups and downs of life? Now look here, is it interesting to you to hear me gabble off some such lesson as this?" (And the ever-youthful comédienne stood in front of me in the attitude of a small school girl, folded her hands, threw back her head, rocked to and fro, and repeated in a monotonous manner: "I was born at Ipswich on November 22, 1805, was trained for the theatre, came to London

ART NOTES

It is expected that all the diploma certificates will be distributed to the medalled contributors to the Paris Exhibition by the 31st of March. The delay is due to an accident to M. Waltner, who was commissioned to engrave M. Galland's design.

* * * * *

On Wednesday next the February meeting of the Graphic Society will take place as usual in the library of the University College in Gower-street. The feature of the evening is the exhibition of a loan collection of studies, sketches, &c, by Mr. T. Faed, R.A., and Mr. Henry Moore, A.R.A.

* * * * *

One of the most overpowering exhibitions it has been a critic's lot to attend is that, at the Royal Institute, of Messrs. Raphael Tuck's copyists—the twenty thousand amateurs throughout the country who have responded to their invitation to compete for five hundred guineas' worth of prizes by copying the firm's lithographed and chromolithographed "studies." Of these twenty thousand some two or more—the best of them—plaster the wall of the three galleries like postage stamps, in the most bewildering profusion. The judges—Sir Everett Millais (who could not come up from Scotland), Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. Boughton, and Mr. S. J. Solomon—accepted the unenviable task of judging these art stic productions. All absolute profits from the exhibition, if any, are to be handed over to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

* * * * *

There is now on view, at Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, and Co.'s gallery in Bond-street, Constant Troyon's celebrated picture known as "La Vallée de la Toucques." This picture, which is in some respect the painter's masterpiece, is the same canvas that fetched some thousands of pounds when brought to the hammer in France the year before last, and is now covered at £10,000. Here is a chance for an intending benefactor of the National Gallery.

* * * * *

Mr. Horsley and the Royal Academy have been converted! For years past the lady students have petitioned for permission to paint from the living model. But their demand has always been received with scorn; their representations that they are seriously, na...hopelessly, handicapped in their struggle after artistic excellence, and that they have no means of knowing how the separate arms and legs which they may draw are fixed on to the human body, have been usually met with a suggestion that hospital nursing, flower-painting, and maternity, should engage their prior attention. At South Kensington and elsewhere ladies could study the nude—arranged without any offence against decency—with what let or hindrance I but in the institution of all institutions where all facilities should be most readily granted, difficulties have hitherto been placed in the way. At length better counsels have prevailed. Photographs were first taken of the living model as he might be presented to the students' gaze: first covered to the toes in a heavy and ample drapery, and second, in tights, like an acrobat! Fancy tight-painting under the impression that it is flesh! Finally, after adopting as a standard a heavy waist-cloth *à l'Indienne*, the model is set with becoming draperies, the legs, arms, and upper portion of the chest being practically all that are necessary for flesh-painting. Mr. Horsley has long been ridiculed, often with more justice than courtesy and kindness—as the British Matron of the Academy. His conversion will make many of his opponents regret the part they have taken in combating his extreme views of but a few months ago.

* * * * *

The latest news of the "Salon split" is that the brothers Benner have deserted M. Meissonier and returned to the old society. On the other hand, M. Rodin, the eminent sculptor, has joined the new institution.

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The sale of Jules Dupré's "studio"—that is to say, the pictures and drawings belonging to him, as well as from his own pencil—realised over £8,000.

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An interesting exhibition of portraits by "the masters of the century," is to be opened in Brussels on the 1st of next month under Royal patronage. It is to be thoroughly cosmopolitan in character both as regards artists and sitters.

* * * * *

New prints.—Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co. have forwarded us an excellent portrait (mezzotint) of the late Sir William Gull, by Mr. Robert S. Cloustin. The portrait, which was executed a little time back, is thoroughly character stic; the strong face of the great doctor was one which must have been a delight to any artist to portray. We have received from Messrs. Buck and Reed, of 170, New Bond-street, a charming mezzotint of Santerre's picture of Mdlle. Desmares, of the Comédie Française, in the collection of the Earl of Lonsdale. The mezzotint is the work of Mr. Norman Hirst, a pupil of Professor Herkomer.

in 1805, and so on, and so on—would you like me to go on?"—"No, not exactly in this way; because for the chief dates and facts I can go to 'Men of the Time' without troubling you; but there must be an enormous store of interesting matter connected with your life and work which is written on no printed pages, and which you alone can supply."

"That is true, and sometimes when I look back one picture or another will come up with wonderful reality. For instance, when I heard of the death of Mrs. FitzGeorge a week or two ago, it was as if I lived through everything again that happened fifty years ago. I did not train her, as has been stated in some papers, but she was for some time in my company. Yes, she was very beautiful, very beautiful indeed, and not only her face, but her head and her figure were just as fine. Indeed, she was physically as nearly perfect as it is possible for a human being to be. But what attracted far more in her than her great beauty was her sweetness and amiability. It was always the same, and a more charming woman it was difficult to imagine. No wonder the Duke of Cambridge was so proud of her!"

"And was she a great public favourite?"—"Oh yes, of course she was. And weren't they delighted when she danced the Polka as Abdallah in Mark Lemon's and G. à'Beckett's 'The Forty Thieves.' It was the first time the polka was danced on the stage in this country, and she introduced it, and was triumphantly successful. When I heard that Mrs. FitzGeorge was dead I would have liked to follow the natural impulse to send her a pretty wreath as a last greeting and tribute, but I did not like to appear intruding. It is difficult to know what to do in such cases, where people in a high position are concerned

"At what theatre in London did you first appear, Mrs. Keeley?"—"At the Lyceum, which was then called the Old English Opera; but I have played in every one of the great theatres. That is to say at the theatres in existence before this crop of new playhouses, which has come up like mushrooms, had been opened. At present there are so many that I don't even know where to find them. I am going to the Garrick next week, to see 'La Tosca,' but I haven't the faintest notion where it is. Yes, I've seen the 'Dead Heart,' and done my duty, and cried my eyes red over it. It is a fine, but a gloomy piece of acting, and when it was over I said, 'Now let us go to the Gaiety and see bright Nelly Farren, and it was a great relief to have a good laugh."

"Have you ever acted together with Ellen Terry or Sarah Bernhardt?"—"No; but I tell you with whom I have acted long before their time, and before yours—I played and sang with Malibran when she was at the height of her glory in this country, nearly fifty years ago."

"And what were the audiences like at that time? Just as enthusiastic and crowded as now?"

"Oh, dear no, far from it. Theatres were not so popular as they are now, and the critics and connoisseurs went to the pit instead of to the stalls, as is now the fashion. It wasn't the wealthy so much who, in my younger days, came exclusively to the theatre, but the lovers and connoisseurs of the drama, whereas now everybody goes. This is the golden age of the theatre, as it is of all the arts; painters, musicians, and actors are paid better and honoured more highly than they have ever been before. As I said, it is the golden age of the arts. But I am an old woman; I am getting garrulous. My dear, forgive me; you know it's a complaint to which old age is subject."

"But it is all very interesting, Mrs. Keeley, and surely you should not complain of old age. Have not the poets told us again and again that as long as the heart remains young we are never old? How in the world have you managed to keep such red cheeks, such bright eyes, and above all such buoyant spirits, especially since you are living in London?"—"London is the healthiest place in the world. I have lived in it for the best part of sixty years, and it certainly has never made me ill."

"You have, of course, been 'starring' in other countries?"—"Yes, we went to America in '36 or '37, and both Mr. Keeley and I were delighted with the trip. I love the Americans, and they have been more than kind to us. For who were we, or who was I, that they should meet us with such open arms? Unknown we were, and without any special recommendations, but they were as kind to us as possible, and I recollect the tour with intense pleasure. Not that English audiences were less kind. They have always been good and indulgent to me, far more so, I dare say, than I deserved."

"Had you any favourite part among your large répertoire, Mrs. Keeley?"—"Let me see. I love the stage and I love acting so much that I play almost any part with pleasure, but I think the part of the blind girl Nydia, in 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' and, above all, Charles Dickens's Smike, are and always were my favourites. Oh! I do love the boards!" the old lady burst out. "When I sit and look at a play the whole spirit of it all comes back, and I can forget myself and live and act their part with the actors before me."

Mudies' came for the books, the housekeeper was waiting for orders, and I had to take leave. "But before I go, Mrs. Keeley, I must ask one favour. Give me a photograph of yourself, and if I am not asking too much, put your autograph on it.' A look of intense amusement and astonishment came into the sparkling eyes; the nimble figure stooped slightly towards me, and in a delightful stage whisper I was told, 'No, don't. Don't ask for a photo. I have none, really not, and I will tell you why. The photographers make me look so diabolically ugly, and bring out every line and wrinkle in the face, that I can't stand it. It is perfectly awful, and they themselves admit that somehow they can't 'catch' me. I am not good-looking, I know, but nobody will ever make me believe that I'm such a fright as they make me look. There, you can have my Persian cat's photo instead, if you like. She *is* a beauty. These," continued Mrs. Keeley, and handed me a photograph representing a charming group of children—"these are my great-grandchildren. The eldest is only nine."

"But let me have a look at your photo, at all events," I pleaded, loth to leave without a tangible token by which to remember the happy hour spent with this most delightful of octogenarians,—"I tell you I haven't one. No, not an old one either. But come and look; there may be one hidden among my Christmas cards." So we knelt down by the davenport, took out one little drawer after the other, scattering the neat packets of papers, tossing about the hundreds of Christmas cards, till, buried in the lowest drawer, we came upon a bundle of two photographs. One was a copy of a letter from the little patients of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street, whom kind-hearted Mrs. Keeley has so generously befriended. Another was a photograph of herself taken only two months ago. "There now, take the fright, and welcome, but don't send me a paper in which it is reproduced. It will be so ugly." True enough. The picture, as a specimen of modern photography, was as good as any average photograph; the trim, shapely figure, the smooth grey hair, and the features of the face were there; but where was the flash, the brightness, the ever-varying expression, the geniality of the kindly face of the lady whose talent has for half a century and more made millions of playgoers forget the cares and troubles of the work-a-day world as they sat before one of the greatest comic actresses of the century, who, in her old age, has lost nothing of her sunny nature, and whom everybody, "in the profession and out of it," delights to honour?

"FOR ONE AND THE WORLD."

"For One and the World." By Miss Betham-Edwards. 2 vols. (Ward and Downey.) This is, in spite of many drawbacks, a readable story, by reason of a refreshing flavour of old-fashioned melodrama with which it is pervaded. Who can resist the charm of a sentence such as the following?—"Having waited till the gloaming would veil his features from any acquaintance he might meet, he pocketed the revolver, then set off, as dark-browed, crest-fallen, conscience-pricked a mortal as those sweet heavens looked down upon." And when, "with pistol impocketed, he walked on," we feel that this is indeed, "un jeune homme capable de tout." At the same time we cannot help wishing that the English language, which was good enough for Jane Austen and George Eliot, might be good enough for Miss Betham-Edwards too. What can be the object of coining such words as "impocketed," "consternated," and the like? And when, in the course of conversation, Miss Harpfield is asked after Philip's health, and gives a blunt reply, because she "never encouraged valedictory questions concerning her charge," we can only conclude that our admirable language as it stands at present

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, New Cavendish-chambers, Bond-street, W.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The statement made by Mr. Soames in this morning's *Daily News* about the costs in Mr. Parnell's action is not so clear as one could wish. He says:—

As a matter of fact he is to be paid costs as between party and party, and has not been released from payment to the defendants of such interlocutory costs as have been awarded to them, nor of the costs of the abortive Scotch and Irish actions. The statement that the proposal for settlement originated with the counsel for our clients is also inaccurate.

But what are the costs "as between party and party" which the *Times* is going to pay? Are they the actual, full costs, as was stated yesterday? or merely such costs as would be "taxed," as Mr. Soames appears to suggest? The difference is very material.

As for Mr. Soames's further remark as to the inaccuracy of the statement that the proposal for settlement originated with the counsel for the *Times*, that also means very little until it is further explained. The simple fact is, as we stated yesterday, that as soon as the Court refused to allow the origin of the libels to be inquired into, the chief if not the only public interest involved in the case was removed. It must have been obvious on both sides after that decision that a settlement had now become possible. On which side the suggestion for some sort of settlement originated is a minor matter. What is important is that the *Times*, which originally declared Mr. Parnell's character to be only worth £2, came to him last week and asked him to take £5,000.

Some of the Unionists are making a great point, we see, of the fact that whereas Mr. Parnell asked £100,000, he took £5,000. What a fall, they say, is there! But if the compromise is to be estimated mathematically, there is another factor in the sum which must be taken into account. The *Times* first offered 40s., but ultimately gave £5,000. That is to say, that whereas Mr. Parnell took one-twentieth of what he asked, the *Times* paid 2,500 times what it offered. It will beat the ingenuity, we fancy, of the most unscrupulous Unionists to make out that this was a compromise in which Mr. Parnell made the proportionately greater concession.

The Portuguese are about to launch their Memorandum to the Powers to-morrow invoking their interference in the dispute on the Shiré. The Powers, of whom it is said a majority incline to the Portuguese view of the matter, can only interfere if there is a prospect of appealing to arms. Portugal, of course, may declare that she intends to fight, and before fighting appeals to the arbitration of the signatories of the General Act of Berlin. But in that case we should probably refuse to admit a reference to arbitration until the *status quo ante* Major Serpa Pinto's campaign is re-established in Makolololand. If Portugal were wise she would recall her troops, and then appeal to the Powers. If she did that, it might put us in a rather awkward fix.

The Americans having got a party speaker of the Chamberlain type, are enjoying the sensations of the frogs under King Stork. Mr. Reed was a successful guerrilla chief, who rendered such yeoman's service to the Republicans, to his party, that he was rewarded by being put in the chair. He is showing his appreciation of the opportunities of the position by framing new codes of procedure, and yesterday succeeded in circumventing Democratic obstruction in a fashion which makes the minority shriek. As the right of the minority to block business is almost the only safeguard left against the tyranny of the majority, we shall be curious to see how Mr. Speaker Reed's new precedent is regarded in America. Before yesterday's coup the older Republicans of the Mugwump variety were shaking their heads gravely over his conduct in the chair.

The Imperial Penny Post is winning support, we are glad to see from the most opposite quarters. The other day the *Speaker* declared for it; and the Radical is followed this morning by the Tory, in the shape of the *Morning Post*. "The time is opportune," says our contemporary, "for a Committee or Commission, and the importance of the subject demands that no pedantic objections shall be allowed to stand in the way of its being undertaken." In the mouth of such different witnesses Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme should quickly be established.

The movement in favour of revising the Westminster Confession of Faith is evidently carrying all before it in the United States. The Chicago Presbytery has voted for revision almost unanimously, and the New York Presbytery after a long debate has carried a resolution for revision by 93 votes to 43. An interesting paper in the *Andover Review* by Professor Briggs gives an account of the nature and object of this new movement, which will be read with profound interest in Scotland, and, indeed, throughout all lands where people speak English with a Scotch accent and learn the Shorter Catechism.

We learn from a well-informed correspondent in Brussels that the discussion of the first chapter of the Belgian proposals at the Anti-Slavery Conference, including the question of the restriction of the importation of arms, was expected to come to an end yesterday. The results, though not altogether to be disdained, leave a great deal still to desire in the direction of prohibiting the traffic in arms; and much astonishment, almost dismay, has been excited by what is held to be the extraordinary conduct of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in the matter. How, it is asked, can they reconcile their attitude with the declaration so lately made by Stanley in Cairo, that the suppression of the slave trade in Africa is simply the suppression of the trade in arms? England attaches great importance to the blockade of the coast, but it is held in Continental circles that to trust too exclusively to the repression of the trade by sea is under the circumstances to run the risk of a diplomatic defeat all along the line.

South Wales has uttered its voice on the Liberal programme, and it speaks with no uncertain sound. At the annual meeting yesterday of the Liberal Federation it decided first that no subject but Home Rule should have precedence of Welsh Disestablishment. Secondly, that the Sunday Closing of public-houses should begin on Saturday night and include clubs. Thirdly, that the following reforms should be pressed as urgent:—

A thorough reform of the land laws, taxation of ground rents, royalties, and values, equal taxation of land with personal estate, just division of rates between owner and occupier, abolition of duty on tea, entire control of police by county councils, better housing of the working classes, the extension of the Factory Acts, triennial Parliaments, payment of members, one man one vote, and a radical reform of the registration laws.

That there be power in each district for a direct veto on the licences of public-houses, and that in addition to one man one vote, the federation agree to every man a vote.

The last two were added as amendments. Thus South Welsh Liberalism has taken a plunge in favour of universal suffrage—minus one-half of the adult citizens, who are still to be left outside the pale.

CORRESPONDENCE.

M.P.'s AND THE EIGHT HOURS BILL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have generally allowed both sides of the eight hours question to appear in your columns. In your issue of Saturday, the 1st (which we blameless Caledonians only received this morning), you note, and with apparent satisfaction, an allegation of Mr. Haldane's, in his article in the *Contemporary Review*, which I cannot assent to. I do not possess sufficient weight (avoirdupois) to be allowed wealthy of space in that journal to answer Mr. Haldane. When he says that a large number of the House of Commons is being pledged to the Eight Hours Bill, he is perfectly correct. When he says that one side of the case is presented to the candidate by some person instigated from London, when he says that the average elector knows no more, if as much, of the bill as the candidate, he (Mr. Haldane) deceives himself, and the truth is not in him. As far as I am aware, in no single instance has any candidate been questioned on this subject at the instigation of a sort of Veämgericht in London. That the electors know as little of the matter as the candidate is an absolute mistake on Mr. Haldane's part. It is also impossible. A candidate in my experience seldom knows anything upon any subject, has rarely views of his own, or, if he has, never expresses them. He is generally willing to swallow anything, provided that he thinks he can catch votes by so doing. You may be perfectly sure that his œsophagus would remain absolutely shut if he did not think that by swallowing the Eight Hours Bill, or some portions of it, he would help to secure his election. I entirely demur to the statement that the electors know nothing of the principle of the Eight Hours Bill. The poorer electors, especially in the north, have few amusements or subjects of conversation beyond politics. That the workmen of all countries have made the eight hours day their first demand, that great demonstrations are to be held in this and every other country on the 1st May to obtain it, the electors are well informed. Leaflets have been largely circulated amongst them for the past two years, dealing with the economic aspects of the bill. The subject forms the most frequent one for discussion in most democratic clubs, and I can assure Mr. Haldane that he would find amongst the electorate of whose intelligence he seems to think so little, many men who, caring nothing for Whig or Tory, can argue out this question in all its bearings.

I am, Sir, looking to your sense of fairness to print this as the *Contemporary* has absolutely refused me the opportunity of replying to Mr. Haldane *in extenso*,—Your obedient servant,

R. B. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM.

Gartmore, Feb. 3.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In addition to your capital little Note on Sir Julius Vogel's objections to ocean penny postage, permit me to say:—

1. Sir Julius Vogel states the cost of collecting, sorting, and delivering each letter amounts to three-farthings. He is entirely wrong. It amounts to the eighth of a penny.

2. His next statement is that the Post Office is a commercial institution conducted on commercial principles, and it is not a charitable institution. My reply is that the Post Office has no right to make a profit, and that it is not a commercial institution, neither is it conducted on commercial principles. We are now paying £100,000 a year more than we need pay for the carriage of letters, rather than entrust them to foreign vessels.

3. His next charge is that I wish to convey the letters of poor people in this country to foreigners at the cost of the taxpayers of England. My reply is that although there would be a small initial loss in establishing the service, yet it could be done for 1*d.* per letter; and I ask, Why do we tax the poor people in this country 400 to 600 per cent. in the face of the fact that 350,000 of their friends and relatives leave these shores every year never to return. We know now that with the present high charges and for the want of an ocean penny post "the mother-country drops the colonies, children forget their parents and parents their children, correspondence becomes sparse, intercourse chilled, and when the end of all this comes, in the shape of final secession, we shall have nothing to blame but our own stupidity."

4. Sir Julius Vogel does not appear to be aware of the enormous sums of money sent every day to England by the middle classes in America and the colonies, high as the present charges are. Two and a half millions sterling, or nearly £7,000 per day, arrives in small money-orders, from 10*s.* to £5 in value, from these emigrants to their friends in England, Ireland, and Scotland. It would be a splendid investment for the British taxpayer to encourage these contributions, in place of taking Sir Julius Vogel's advice, and making it impossible for the poor people to write at all.

5. Sir Julius Vogel appears to uphold the 6*d.* ocean postage to New Zealand now in operation, although equally fast steamers not subsidized are compelled to carry mails at the rate of 1*d.* per letter to New Zealand by the Postmaster-General. I have already pointed out that it is nonsense to talk about speed of mail when we have the telegraph; and if we want speed, the true policy would be to subsidize the cable.

6. Every other argument brought forward by Sir Julius Vogel and others has been answered over and over again. I repeat that, in my judgment, ocean penny postage could be established at a cost of £60,000 a year above the present charges, and in a few years there would be a big profit. I now simply ask for a Select Committee or a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject and end the argument. In this demand I am supported by the great organs of public opinion throughout the English-speaking world.—I am, &c,

HENNIKER HEATON.

February 3.

"READINGS ON THE 'PURGATORIO.'"

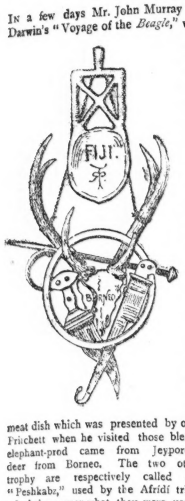
"Readings on the 'Purgatorio' of Dante, chiefly based on the Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola." By the Hon. William Warren Vernon, M.A., with an introduction by the Dean of St. Paul's. 2 vols. (Macmillan.) Old lovers of Dante, and those who are only commencing the study of the "sacred poem of earth and heaven," will alike welcome the present work. To the former it will discover new beauties of meaning in many passages which may have been almost forgotten; to the latter it will prove an admirable introduction to and an invaluable aid towards the comprehension of much of what the great poet taught. It was not, it seems, intended in the first instance for publication, but grew out of the studies of a private class; and it is the result of the labour of one who has himself been a life-long student of Dante. Mr. Vernon published at Florence in 1887 the voluminous Latin commentary of Benvenuto da Imola, who was the first public lecturer on Dante at Bologna, as Boccaccio was at Florence. His father, Lord Vernon, was also a great student of Dante, so that if an hereditary and natural admiration of the poet count for anything, Mr. Vernon may at least be said to be well equipped for his task. In choosing the "Purgatorio" for elucidation first, Mr. Vernon has selected that portion of the poem to which, according to such an eminent authority on the subject as the Dean of St. Paul's, readers of the present day are most likely to be drawn. The human element in it is much more distinctive than in either the "Inferno" or the "Paradiso." It is "full of the shadows and figures and divinations which beset all serious minds in the hours when they steadily confront the thought of what is to befall them when they pass into another state of being." Adequate study of Dante is not without its serious difficulties. Beginners often fail to follow the thread of the poem, and thus lose much of its beauty and most of its meaning. It is in this respect, perhaps, that Mr. Vernon's book will be most useful. His method seems to have been chosen with discrimination. He gives the text in portions, and with it a full translation. Then in the text or in notes he supplies whatever explanations may be necessary, freely borrowing when occasion demands from works of various authorities. The result is a flood of light on many passages otherwise, to the ordinary reader, very obscure. The introduction contributed by Dean Church is, as was to be expected, admirable. Altogether the work is a valuable addition to the literature about Dante, which of late years especially has been an ever growing quantity.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 2*s.* 6*d.*; four weeks, 5*s.* SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 9*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

CHATS ON COMING BOOKS.

VII.—"THE VOYAGE OF THE 'BEAGLE.'" AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ILLUSTRATOR.

In a few days Mr. John Murray will publish a handsome edition of Darwin's "Voyage of the *Beagle*," which will be profusely illustrated for the first time. The famous voyage is one of the most delightful of travel books; but the want of "illustrations," in the strict interpretation of the word, has long been felt. This want has at last been supplied, and we venture to say that the adventures of Darwin and the old *Beagle* will now take a fresh lease of life. The artist who was asked to perform this pleasant task is Mr. [illegible] Pritchett, whose name is [illegible] known to the great public as one of Lady Brassey's "Sunbeamers." The other day one of our representatives had a chat with Mr. Pritchett concerning his latest enterprise.



"Mr. Pritchett," he writes, "has rooms in Norland-terrace, and I found the genial artist sitting in his little studio, which is a veritable little museum, containing curios collected in all parts of the world. For instance, this little sketch from Mr. Pritchett's note-book will give you an idea of the savage surroundings of his peaceful corner of Western London. The curious instrument labelled "Fiji" is a human meat dish which was presented by old Thakombau, the man-eater, to Mr. Pritchett when he visited those blessed islands in the South Seas. The elephant-pred came from Jeypore, and the horns of the Sambur deer from Borneo. The two other instruments which complete the trophy are respectively called a "Bich'wa" (Hyderabad) and a "Peshkabz," used by the Afridi tribe in the Khyber Pass. When I asked the owner what they were used for, he replied, in a blood-curdling voice, "For sticking and chopping people." Mr. Pritchett is an old traveller. He is never sick at sea, and can smoke a pipe in a cyclone with keen relish. I should judge him to possess an equable temper, too, and he laughs like a man who enjoys life, Barnum says, "Be jolly, and you will be young at eighty." I should say Mr. Pritchett is one of that sort. To be successful as a traveller you must be cheery. But his lot has been cast in pleasant places. In 1880 he accompanied Mr. Lambert for a two years' cruise round the world on the yacht *Wanderer*, and in that expedition visited every known place and port that you can think of—inland and on the seaboard, dodging in here, popping out there, climbing mountains, chumming with Chinamen, jinrickshawing with Japanese, hunting with Hindoos, palavering with Peruvians, whistling for willy-waws, bartering with Bernese, drinking with Fijians, seeing everything, going everywhere, and yet Mr. Pritchett is not a bit *blasé*, nor a bit cynical. After the *Wanderer* came home he joined the *Sunbeam*, traversed the "Roaring Forties," and accompanied Lady Brassey on the "Last Voyage." The delightfully delicate sketches which are to be found on nearly every page of that luxurious volume are Mr. Pritchett's work. And now for the illustrations of the *Beagle*, some of which I was allowed to see. It had long been one of Mr. Pritchett's ambitions to illustrate that book, and whenever he went on his cruises he was careful to note down any bits that might be worked in. Men, women, beasts, houses, shells, corals, flowers, animals, scenery, to say nothing of mysterious mammoths, and other antediluvians which Darwin describes, all appear in their respective actualities—Fuegians, Patagonians, fossil armadilloes, glyptodons, water-hogs, Lima ladies, Tahitians, basaltic glens (Rio Negro), a humming bird in a snowstorm, and raised beaches. Here, again, is the mylodon—sketched in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, by the kind aid of Professor Flower. Among the scenery may be mentioned various views in the stormy seas which rage round the Horn; views of the real Horn and the false Horn; grassy, wave-lashed seal rockeries in Eyre Sound; Sydney in 1835; the stalactite bridge of the Incas; a bridge of hides, coral reefs, atolls, an eruption of the volcanoes of the Andes, Bolalola Island, St. Louis, Mauritius, Coquimbo, Santiago de Chili, with a glorious view of the Cordilleras, with Aconcagua rearing its snowy peak 29,000 feet in the skies, and so on. As there is no need to give a catalogue of the contents, I only mention these few items to whet the appetite of the prospective purchaser of the new venture. One of Mr. Pritchett's initial difficulties was to procure a sketch of the old *Beagle*, which was a ten-gun brig. Fortunately he discovered that Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins had seen the *Beagle*, and the gallant admiral kindly corrected the sketch which Mr. Pritchett had made from a drawing in the possession of the Admiralty. The *Beagle* was just the same as her sister ship, but she had an "extra stick stuck through the captain's cabin," said the Admiral, meaning to say that another mast had been fitted up aft, which was rudely taken through the deck and conducted through the roof and floor respectively of the captain's private apartments. I spent a distractive, discursive, and delightful afternoon with Mr. Pritchett, globe-galloping in the maddest fashion, jumping from the joys of Tahiti and its glorious climate to the horrible shores of the Magellan Straits, where the winds never cease from roaring and old Æolus is for ever "on the bust." The beauty of it was that no matter where you found yourself Mr. Pritchett could open a portfolio or turn over a note-book and say, "You see—that's it" If it was maté—that mysterious liquor which is distilled from tropical leaves with a dash of tropical dew—he brought down the half-pint pot of those countries—South America—which is a shapely gourd with a hooked arm and a silver mouthpiece, and showed you how it is done If you are ever offered a cup of maté be sure not to wipe the tube before imbibing. If you do you commit a mortal insult to the lady (or gentleman) who has asked you to have a taste. Kava is a seductive liquor which requires acclimatisation as it were to the white man's stomach. It is essentially a "knock the man down" drink, too, so be careful. In Mr. Pritchett's portfolios are many charming water-colours—some of which for Lord Brassey—painted in all parts of the world, and treating many subjects, from a Japanese street to a Fijian dancer. On the walls are one or two of the first rough water-colour sketches for water-colours which he has pain-ed for the Queen, as for instance her Majesty's reception of her Indian subjects at Windsor during the Colonial Exhibition. Truly the artist's lot has fallen upon pleasant places:—

> And the careworn toiler in dusty ways
> The things that I see shall see,
> And shall give to the giver his song of praise
> As he shares my joy with me.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BROWNING, OSCAR. "Life of George Eliot." (Walter Scott.)
[A volume of the Great Writers series, with bibliography by Mr. John P. Anderson. Cr. 8vo, xiv. Price 1s.]

FARMER, J. S. "Slang and its Analogues, Past and Present." (A. P. Wall.)
"A Dictionary, historical and comparative, of the heterodox speech of all classes of society for more than 300 years." Vol. I. Parchment, Pp. x., 406. Price—the three volumes—£5 5s.

PIMBLETT, W. "Emin Pasha: his Life and Work. With an Account of Stanley's Relief March." (Methuen and Co.)
[Boards. Pp. viii., 160. Price 1s.]

TOZER, The Rev. H. F., M.A., F.R.G.S. "The Islands of the Ægean." (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.)
[A record of three journeys. Cloth. Pp. xii., 362. Maps.]

Broad's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 13s. 6d. per month on Sheffield's three years system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 62, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

City Notes.

NEW ISSUES IN SUSPENSE.

The dearness of money is having a decidedly repressive effect on new issues. Promoters will not appeal to the public, and financiers will not undertake underwriting risks with the Bank rate at its present level, and the future of the money market so uncertain. The consequence is that various projects are being kept back until a more favourable opportunity presents itself. In the first month of the current year the new issues only amounted to nine millions sterling, as compared with twenty-five millions in January, 1889. From the public point of view this quiet period is not to be regretted, as the tendency always is to rush ahead of the public requirements or the line of safety.

THE EXPENSES OF INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.

The public attention directed to the relatively high cost of industrial assurance has, we see, not been forgotten by the directors of the Prudential Assurance Company. Recently a section of their London and suburban agents petitioned for better terms, and, referring to the fact that several industrial assurance offices pay 25 per cent. for the collection of their premiums, said surely the Prudential, with its immense income and enormous funds, can afford to pay as fair a rate as smaller and less important offices. The chairman in reply very properly points out that the large funds are required to meet liabilities to policy-holders, and then proceeds to say:—"One of the chief criticisms directed against industrial assurance has been that it involves such a high rate of expenditure; and in settling the remuneration to be paid to agents, together with the other working expenses, the directors have to bear this objection in mind. Public opinion would not tolerate a continued heavy rate of expenditure, and it is almost certain that, had the rate of the Prudential's expenses been as high as that of some other companies, some serious interference with the system would have taken place, which, operating adversely to the company, would have greatly affected the agents' position also." There is, without doubt, great force in what Mr. Horne has thus written.

A LONDON SEWAGE SCHEME.

The chemist of the London County Council has requested Messrs. Sinclair, Tweedie, and Co. to prepare a scheme for the treatment of London sewage. By their method the sewage is treated in transit, and the ventilation of the sewers is secured at the same time. The cost will probably amount to £300,000, which is a mere trifle as compared with the immense sums which would be entailed by other schemes before the County Council.

The Scotch and American oil companies have completed their arrangements, and the prices for Scotch solid paraffin have been advanced ½*d.* per lb. It is hoped by the Scotch companies that the increase will make good the greater cost of production.

The amount embezzled last year in the United States from corporations, private firms, and the Government is reckoned at £1,712,550, ranging from sums of £200 up to £200,000.

One of the largest contracts for steel ship-plates ever made in America has been concluded by the American Steel Company with a representative of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The contract calls for over 5,000 tons of steel plates, amounting to over £60,000.

The unclaimed dividends on Colonial Government Stocks lying in certain of the London banks is said to amount to as much as £100,000. The Colonial Governments would like to get the use of the money, with the proviso that it will be repaid if ever the claimants appear.

The total debt of the German Empire amounts to 72¼ millions.

Sixty-one mining companies in the United States divided last year £2,107,000.

The Ladies' Corner.

A BETHLEHEM BAZAAR.

A bazaar keeper from Bethlehem has pitched his tent in Oxford-street and spread out his gaudy wares. Novelties from Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the Holy Land are displayed, as well as jewellery from Turkey. The latter is gorgeous and cheap. But some bangles of oxidized silver finished off with Arabic coins were quaint-looking and rather pretty. A scented charm or amulet, worn by the ladies of Persia, is a bit of terra cotta material attached to a bit of ribbon. It gives out a delightful perfume and costs sixpence. The articles from the Holy Land were of a decorative and useful nature, made chiefly of olivewood.

A DOLL SHOW FOR THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The New Hospital for Women in Euston-road are going to try and lessen their building debt by getting up a doll show. Twenty-five prizes of one and two guineas each will be given for the best dressed dolls representing ladies of the period, national dress, famous characters in history or fiction, celebrities of to-day, &c.; and further prizes of five and three guineas will be given for the best dressed dolls of all. The exhibition will be held on April 29, and all dolls must be sent in during the month of March. The Doll Exhibition Committee wish it also to be known that they will gratefully receive gifts of dolls, dolls' furniture, luggage, clothes, toys, &c., for sale at the exhibition. At the great show at Paris last year no part was ever so constantly crowded, morning and afternoon, weekdays and Sundays, as those devoted to dolls. A pushing, struggling mass of "grown-ups" and children seemed always to be engaged in a vain effort to get a sight of the waxen midgets. If the doll show at the New Hospital for Women prove half so popular, the building debt will be greatly diminished.

ORNAMENTAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket-handkerchiefs are descending to filmy cobwebs of delicate lace and silk. Some very unique handkerchiefs have just been imported from Mexico. They are entirely of lace except a small central spot measuring about two inches square, which is of linen. They cost eighteen-and-sixpence each. A good many of them are worn at receptions. They harmonize very well with fine dresses, but no practical use can be made of them. Many of the daintiest handkerchiefs have borders and insertions of Valenciennes lace. They cost twelve-and-sixpence each. But exact counterparts trimmed with imitation lace can be bought for one-third of that price. The hand-embroidered handkerchiefs are exquisitely neat and pretty. They come from France and Ireland. Since the Irish linen weavers have taken to embroidery the French have no longer a monopoly in these handkerchiefs. The Irish embroidery is in every way as good as the French. The only difference is that in the handkerchiefs from Paris the linen is of a slightly finer texture. Handkerchiefs with coloured borders are very popular, and the designs are numerous. A handkerchief with a scalloped out edge, in imitation of an ivy leaf, is novel and pretty. Then there are handkerchiefs with deep borders of coloured dots. Each dot is worked in by hand. Handkerchiefs of Japanese silk have coloured corners only.

AN ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

From a penny pamphlet on "What to Eat and How to Cook it," containing the vagaries of vegetarians (the *Apple Tree Annual*), we quote the following passage about breakfasts, which sounds sensible:—

A fault of the average English breakfast is its monotony. It is tea and coffee, bread and butter, eggs and bacon the year round. We read in a society journal that the Marquis of Salisbury breakfasted on ham and eggs at least three hundred days in the year. Happily, there are innovations. Oatmeal porridge has obtained a place on the breakfast-table, and the place tends to enlargement. But why not rice as well as oatmeal? The best cooked rice we ever ate was served at the table of a Jewish gentleman, who said he never tired of it, whether hot or cold. We suggested oatmeal, but he said it was for him too heating, and required more outdoor exercise than he was able to take. A basin of soup on the Continent is a frequent substitute for coffee, and an excellent substitute it is, with its invariable accompaniment of bread. The secret of much of the monotony of breakfast is the little time allowed for preparation, through the necessity or habit of late rising. Dishes are therefore limited to those which can be quickly prepared. There are some of the more daring vegetarians who eat fruit and salads to breakfast, not to mention stewed fruits, such as apples, prunes, figs, and Normandy pippins. When the ordinary conventions of breakfast are broken through, many improvements will suggest themselves, whilst experience will determine which are really useful.

We wonder if this charge of monotony in English breakfasts can be supported? American breakfasts—at hotels—are certainly not monotonous.

Publishers' Announcements.

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Publishers' Announcements.

(Continued from page 3.)

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DEATH OF MRS. MARGARET BRIGHT LUCAS.

Mrs. Lucas, youngest sister of the late Mr. John Bright, died in London yesterday. Mrs. Margaret Lucas was the best known of the lady members of the Bright family, having been a public speaker for many years. She was born at Rochdale on July 14, 1816, and was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Bright. Like her brother, she was a member of the Society of Friends. Early in life she took great interest in the cause of temperance, and became a total abstainer at the age of sixteen. During a visit to Plymouth to the Social Science Congress in 1872 she joined the Good Templars, and, entering enthusiastically into the work of the Order, she became Grand Worthy Vice-Templar, and held other high offices in the Order. Questions, and especially those affecting women, found in her an earnest advocate. She advocated the political enfranchisement of women on public platforms all over the country. Mrs. Lucas was the widow of Mr. Samuel Lucas, editor of the *Morning Star*, who died in 1865.

Mrs. Lucas (a London correspondent says) took a warm interest in the struggle of the Irish nation for freedom. She had an especial sympathy for the character of Mr. William O'Brien, and in speaking to a friend of the great gathering which was to take place last night in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, over which her brother was to have presided, she said, "I have never seen O'Brien. Oh, how I wish I could be there to welcome that noble man." The funeral will take place at Highgate Cemetery, where her husband is interred, on Friday next.

MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday morning attended the chapel service at All Souls' College, Oxford, and afterwards breakfasted in the common room at Balliol, as the guest of Canon Fremantle. The company invited to meet him included Sir William Hunter and Dr. Tylor, keeper of the University museum. Subsequently Mr. Gladstone returned to All Souls', and spent the morning in his lodging. The afternoon was devoted to making calls on personal friends, including the Mayor of Oxford, Alderman James Hughes, and the Warden of Merton; and later on he visited Christ Church, and with the Dean, Dr. Liddell, went to the Cathedral and inspected with interest the shrine of St. Frideswide. In the evening he was the guest of Dr. Liddell at a dinner party of old members of the House, which included Sir Henry Acland, Canon Driver, Mr. York Powell, and others. The greatest interest is being evinced, judging from the great demand for tickets, in his address this evening at the rooms of the University Union Society, applications being far in excess of the accommodation at the disposal of the committee. Mr. Gladstone attends his morning chapel regularly at half-past eight, and when not breakfasting out at college makes one of the small party that assembles for that meal in the All Souls' common room. His spirits are, by all accounts, buoyant to a degree, and his abundant conversational powers charm all who meet him, his deafness being the one sign of age.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—LUCAS.—On the 4th inst., at her residence, 7, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas (widow of Samuel Lucas), aged 71 years. The interment is to take place at Highgate Cemetery on Friday, the 7th inst., at 12 A.M. Friends will kindly accept this notice. No cards.

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CHEAP EXCURSIONS from EVERYWHERE until Feb. 15, and then "Good bye." See BARNUM and "NERO" now or never.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s., 3s., and 4s., according to location; upper dress circle, 2s. 6d.; dress circle, 3s.; stalls 5s., 7s., and 10s., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat can pon is given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. Parties booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. seats booked one week in advance by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

FOURTH EDITION.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DINNER TO THE EMPEROR.

SMOKING THE PIPE OF PEACE.

A Reuter's telegram received this morning gives particulars of the dinner given last evening by Prince Bismarck in honour of the Emperor William. His Majesty arrived at the Imperial Chancellor's residence shortly after six o'clock, and was respectfully welcomed by Prince and Princess Bismarck and their sons. The Emperor gave his arm to the Princess, and at table sat on her left and opposite Prince Bismarck. During dinner his Majesty conversed in the most affable manner and repeatedly took wine with the Imperial Chancellor. After dinner, at the Emperor's special wish, Prince Bismarck lit his pipe, while his Majesty smoked a cigar, and coffee was served. The Emperor took especial notice of Dr. Miquel, the Chief Burgomaster of Frankfort, with whom he had a long conversation, in which Baron Stumm afterwards joined. Subsequently his Majesty spoke at some length with various other guests. Later on beer was served, and the Emperor left the Chancellor's palace at eleven o'clock.

THE TRAGEDY AT CREWE.

THE MURDERED MAN'S SONS AGAIN IN THE DOCK.

Richard Davies, seventeen, and George Davies, fifteen, were again brought up this morning at Crewe before Mr. H. J. Tollemache, M.P., and a full bench of magistrates, charged with the murder of their father, Richard Davies, at The Hough, on the 25th January. The proceedings were resumed shortly after eleven o'clock before a densely packed court. Mr. Stuart Brooke again prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. C. H. Pedley watched the case as executor to the will of the deceased. The police were represented by the chief constable, Mr. Superintendent Leah, and Inspector Oldham.

THE CLOSING OF AMERICAN BANKS.

A Daliel's telegram from New York says:—Mr. Pell has been released on £5,000 bail. Mr. Claasen is still in prison. The Sixth National reopened yesterday.

A MINING CAMP BURIED BY SNOW.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A mining camp at the foot of Lyon Mountain, Montana, has been completely buried by a snowslide. Two residents were killed, and the damage, which falls heavily and principally upon poor people, is very great.

THE TZAR AS ARBITRATOR.

A Central News telegram from Paris says:—The *Gaulois* publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which states positively that the Tzar did not, as has been stated, refuse to act as arbitrator between France and Holland concerning the disputed territories in Guiana. His Majesty, on the contrary, has requested to be furnished by the Dutch Government with a full statement of the claims of that country in the matter.

FARMERS AND KNIGHTS OF LABOUR JOIN HANDS.

A Daliel's telegram from New York says:—The Knights of Labour have joined forces with the Farmers' Alliance to secure equal taxation.

A HUNDRED CHINAMEN DROWNED.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Mail news from China reports a terrible catastrophe which occurred at the close of last year near Nankin. A waterspout caused a sudden rise of the waters of the Yang-tse-kiang with the result that a village was submerged and one hundred persons drowned.

"LOYALTY" AND "DISLOYALTY" IN CANADA.

A Daliel's telegram from Toronto says:—The Young Men's Liberal Club has passed a resolution opposing Mr. Mulock's loyal motion to the Crown. It declares that Canadians should endeavour to secure a large degree of self-government.

RAISING FUNDS FOR BENZON'S DEFENCE.

The Nice correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed last night:—"Mr. Benzon's friends are working incessantly to obtain a subscription towards the expense of his defence on Friday next, and to pay of a number of bills which he contracted and gave cheques for, that were subsequently returned marked 'No assets.' It is said that one well-known betting man has undertaken to be responsible for the latter sums, and that by Friday all claims will have been settled. It is then hoped that he will either be discharged or a very light sentence will be passed on him. The case is now entirely in the hands of the Public Prosecutor."

FAILURE OF A COTTON MERCHANT.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Mr. Joseph Murphy, an extensive cotton and woollen merchant, of Philadelphia, has made an assignment to his creditors. His liabilities amount to half a million dollars.

A TAX ON BACHELORS IN WYOMING.

The Government of Wyoming Territory propose to tax all bachelors over thirty, and to promote female immigration by every possible means.—*Daliel.*

LORD SALISBURY AND MR. JACOB BRIGHT'S OPPONENT.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter warmly approving of Professor Hopkinson's opposition to Mr. Jacob Bright in South-West Manchester, anticipates that great advantage to "the common cause" will result from every measure which will tend to cement the combination between Dissentient Liberals and Conservatives.

Mrs. Langtry continues to make satisfactory progress.

The Hon. George Allsop, M.P., has recovered from his attack of influenza.

Major Liebert, member of the general staff of the Prussian army, who has acted as Major Wissmann's substitute since the latter's departure for Africa, will leave early in May next for Zanzibar.

A representative of an American syndicate is in London just now in connection with a scheme for the further exploration and colonization of Western Australia.

IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

RAIN OF A "BLOOD-RED COLOUR."

Steamers arriving at New York continue to report terrific weather. Icebergs and floes of ice were frequently met with, and in some cases vessels received damage, while several seamen were injured. The captain of the steamer *Queensmore*, which has arrived at Baltimore, reports that when off the coast of Newfoundland there was a remarkable rain storm, the drops being of a blood-red colour. The water, he states, soon dried on the decks, leaving a deposit of what appeared to be dust.

The captain of the Hamburg-American Company's steamer *Gellert*, which arrived at New York yesterday, reports that the voyage was most perilous throughout and that the vessel was clear of foundering. At noon on the 23th ult. she collided with an iceberg, sustaining two shocks, after the second of which the passengers insisted upon an examination being made to ascertain the extent of the damage. This was done and showed that, although the *Gellert* had two holes in her bulkhead about a foot square, she was otherwise uninjured, and the announcement that the damage was not serious reassured the passengers, and the vessel eventually reached New York safely, having passed about twenty icebergs.

MR. BARNUM'S EXPERIENCES AT THE LAW COURTS

HIS OPINION OF LORD COLERIDGE AND MR. PARNELL.

"Thank you, gentlemen, thank you; a most just verdict, a most just verdict;" and, bowing low to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, turning to reiterate his promise to send a copy of his work to Mr. Lockwood, and shaking hands with the foreman of the jury, Mr. P. T. Barnum edged his way out of court yesterday in the immediate wake of a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, amid demands from every side for tickets to Olympia, and congratulations on the result of his case.

"Come with me," he said to our reporter, "I will take you down in my cab. Ah, what dignity there is in your courts, and how quickly and with what business-like method all work is done. Did you not hear me say so to the judge? Oh, yes; he said to me, 'We are not so long over our law cases as you are in America, Mr. Barnum.' And I said, 'No, but we are quicker in some things than you are.' He is a bright and clever man is Lord Coleridge, and he likes a bit of fun too. He did not want to have the amusing part out of the evidence at all. His summing-up was perfect. He speaks so distinctly I could hear and follow every word he said. Of course there could have been no other result to the case. Now," continued the genial old showman, as he stepped lightly into the hansom cab and shook hands with his book-keeper, Mr. Fish—"now, does the plaintiff have to pay all costs, even those of my counsel? Ah, a most just verdict," he repeated, on being assured of the plaintiff's responsibility.

"Mr. Parnell? Oh, yes; I had the great pleasure of being introduced to him yesterday afternoon. I had long desired to meet him. I found him a most pleasant man. He thanked me for my efforts at Lord Aberdeen's the other afternoon in behalf of the Irish Fund, you know, and we had quite an agreeable little chat. I had seen Lord Coleridge before, some years ago, during that celebrated case of a man laying claim to a nobleman's estate—let me see—what was that—oh yes, Tichborne—of course. Well, I had the good fortune to get into the court just during Coleridge's speech."

The cab was now nearing the Victoria Hotel, and saying, "I must get inside quickly out of the fog," the octogenarian showman jumped out and ran lightly up the hotel steps.

THE INCREASE OF LUNACY IN LONDON.

Mr. P. M. Martineau, Chairman of the County Council Asylums Committee, addressing his constituents last night, gave some interesting figures with regard to the increase of pauper lunatics in London. They had already nearly 11,000 pauper lunatics under their care, and were increasing at the rate of 1,000 a year. It had been found necessary to build a new asylum near Woodford at a cost, when finished—as it would be in two or three months time—of nearly half a million of money. It would be capable of accommodating 2,000 lunatics. The pauper lunatics of London were increasing at the rate of 400 per year. This would entail the building of a new asylum once in every five years. It had struck a few of the councillors that something might be done to prevent this enormous increase—the more so as no serious attempts had been made within the past thirty years to fathom the nature and se ure the cure of insanity. With that object a plan had been broached, and was being considered by a special committee of the council, which proposed to erect a small asylum, capable of containing a hundred lunatics at a cost of about £40,000, where it was hoped some valuable discoveries in connection with the disease of insanity might be made.

DEATH OF THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER.

The Duc de Montpensier died suddenly, it is thought of apoplexy, while out walking yesterday at San Lucar de Barrameda, in Andalusia, where he was spending the winter.

An Exchange telegram says that the Duc de Montpensier leaves a fortune estimated to be four millions sterling. In accordance with the custom of King Louis Philippe, who insisted upon all his children learning a trade, the Duc de Montpensier learned bootmaking, and up to the last made his own boots and slippers. He was one of the handsomest men of his day, but during late years grew stout. He was a crack sportsman and horseman.

SYMPATHY AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. HELBY.

At a meeting held at Anderton's Hotel yesterday a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Helby, member of the London School Board, against any loss which he may have sustained in connection with the action recently brought against him. Reference was also made to the difficulties under which public bodies now discharge their functions, and a resolution on the subject passed. The meeting was presided over by Major-General Sim, and among the speakers were the Rev. J. R. Diggle, chairman of the London School Board, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Mr. J. R. Kelly, M.P., and others.

THE LATE DR. WESTLAND MARSTON'S WILL.

By his will, made in May, 1887, in a codicil of July, 1887, the late Dr. John Westland Marston, of 191, Euston-road, who died on the 5th ult., devised to some one of his books, or a set of his books, should be taken by each of his friends—Philip James Bailey ("Festus"), Joseph Knight, William Ford, Frank Arnold-Forster, Miss Lovell, Marian James, Charles F. Dunphie, Isabella Dallas Glyn, and Dinah Craik. He bequeaths a letter from Elizabeth Barrett Browning and all the type-written or other compositions of his son, the late Philip Bourke Marston, to Louisa Chandler Moulton, of Boston, Massachusetts, together with £200, a legacy from his late son, which Mrs. Moulton insisted upon leaving to the testator. There are also several small bequests of money.

THE BELL'S ASBESTOS COMPANY CASE.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday George James Davis and Coleman Self, who were indicted for conspiring to obtain £650 from Bell's Asbestos Company by false pretences, were acquitted and discharged.

THE PLOT AGAINST PRINCE FERDINAND.

According to information which has reached Vienna, the arrest of Major Panitza was caused by the discovery of a very heinous plot against Prince Ferdinand. It is said that it was intended to effect a military *pronunciamento* during the court ball of Saturday, and to kidnap the Prince along with M. Stambouloff. Whether such a plot was really formed or not, the police of Sofia appear to have believed in it, and the Government acted upon communications made to the police. This fact, however, does not establish Major Panitza's guilt.

The *London Gazette* of last night contained the official announcement of the appointment of Mr. J. D. Cusack-Smith to be British Consul at Samoa.

The death is announced of Mr. Eli Jones, a member of the Society of Friends, and a famous preacher and philanthropist.

Mr. Jennings, M.P., having reorganised the staff of the *New York Herald*, has, in accordance with his original intention, retired from the editorship of that paper.

According to the London correspondent of the *Norfolk Daily Standard*, Mr. Phil Robinson has accepted a post in connection with one of the Central African companies.

Mr. G. A. Sala has declined the editorship of the *Sunday Times*.

Mr. H. O. Wakeman, whose rooms Mr. Gladstone is occupying at All Souls', Oxford, is the bursar of Keble College and a brother of Sir Offley Wakeman, a well-known High Church Tory in Somersetshire.

Lord Salisbury's exhibits from Hatfield have now been added to the Tudor Exhibition at the New Gallery. They comprise the well-known portrait of Queen Elizabeth and the hat and stockings belonging to the Queen.

Herr Joachim will arrive in England on February 17. His first appearance for the season will be at a morning concert given by the Oxford University Musical Club, the day following his arrival from Berlin. The concert will be held in the Sheldonian Theatre.

A TRAIN ON FIRE IN RUSSIA.

EXPERIENCES OF A WORCESTERSHIRE GENTLEMAN,

Mr. Henry Howard, a well known member of the Worcestershire County Council was a passenger by the train from Warsaw to St. Petersburg in which a fire broke out when midway on its journey, two of the passengers being burned to death. Mr. Howard writes the following account of his escape:—I was travelling by the through train from Warsaw to St. Petersburg which left Warsaw at 10.50 a.m. on Tuesday, January 7, made up of several sleeping-cars. About 2 a.m. on the following morning between Dunaburg and Reschitz, Alsiaden, I was awakened by some one rushing past my door shouting something in Russian, and a sudden storm of flame swept past my windows. I threw a coat over my shoulders and went out into the passage, running down the side of our car. This was covered with flakes of fire and burning fragments of the roof of our car. This was covered with flakes of fire and burning fragments of the roof of our car. This was covered with flakes of fire and burning fragments of the roof

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A laughable pen-and-ink sketch, showing the sacred white elephant in process of manufacture by the agency of the whitewash brush, went the round of an amused little circle in Lord Coleridge's court yesterday towards the close of the action against Mr. Barnum. It was the rapid work of a jovial limb of the law engaged in the case, whom it is not necessary to name, so well known are his talents in that direction. There was some doubt as to the identity of the two ladies on the bench. The younger, after the illustrious P. T. had given his evidence and had returned to a seat by the side of his solicitor, coolly busied herself in making a surreptitious sketch of the octogenarian showman's features, ingeniously concealing the movements of her fingers. The foreman of the jury, by the way, was Mr. Elliot Stock.

⁂

The late Mrs. Margaret Lucas lived when in London in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square. She was a singularly impressive speaker, and bore a striking resemblance to her brother, John Bright. She was a strict member of the Society of Friends, and on more than one occasion, notably once in the Manchester town hall, she rose from the platform, and, although an unannounced speaker, asked to be permitted to speak. She belonged, she stated, to the Society of Friends, which favoured its members speaking when "the Spirit moved them." Her addresses at such times were delivered with remarkable earnestness and feeling. There is perhaps no such other woman as Mrs. Lucas now left in the Society of Friends.

⁂

Some experts in divining the signs of the times will probably recognise a particularly interesting coincidence in the proceedings at Lambeth Palace yesterday. While the sun was shining brilliantly on Westminster Bridge, a few hundred yards further up the fog settled on Lambeth Palace with such a persistence that the Archbishop was compelled to hear the question as to the legality of the use of lighted candles in broad day by the aid of a couple of lighted candles.

⁂

The Salvation Army is going ahead in India. In Bombay the other day two of its members, Mr. Gutteridge and Miss Burgess, were married in fine style. A Hindoo paper thus describes the affair :—

Bride and bridegroom wore red tunics with tawny coloured under-clothes wraps, and head-dress. Both were profusely adorned with garlands of jessamine, the latter, in true Oriental style, being veiled from head to foot with several long falls of the same flowers intermixed with roses. Another feature of the ceremony was an illuminated procession, in which the pair took part, mounted on horseback, through the main parts of the town, accompanied by the S.A. brass band.

An illuminated procession, headed by a bride and bridegroom on horseback, crowned in jessamine and wreathed in roses, would be a welcome variety in the ordinary street parades of the Army at home.

⁂

Apropos of Mr. Speaker Reed's trampling down of the obstructive Democrats at Washington, it may be worth while to recall Mr. Edison's attempt to expedite business by an electrical vote recorder. It was the first invention he patented. When he took it to Washington and set forth its merits to the right man to get the machine adopted, that oracle said :—

Young man, that won't do at all! That is just what we do *not* want. Your invention would destroy the only hope the minority have of influencing legislation. It would deliver them over, bound hand and foot, to the majority. The present system gives them a weapon which is invaluable, and as the ruling majority always knows that it may some day become a minority, they will be as much averse to any change as their opponents.

I saw the force of his remarks, says Mr. Edison, and was about as much crushed as it was possible to be at my age, which, as it was then 1868, was just twenty-one.

⁂

The dentist *du jour*, who played a prominent part in a little scene which occurred yesterday morning at the Dental Hospital in Leicester-square, deserves the thanks of the community. About eleven o'clock a lady, elegantly attired, swept into the room where a number of such patients for whom the free hospital is intended, were assembled. She had with her a little girl wrapped up in costly furs, and demanded, in the unmistakable accent of an educated woman, "My little girl's mouth must be attended to at once." On one of the students remonstrating that patients were taken in turn, the lady replied that she had been once before with the child and had then given a donation to the hospital, evidently imagining that by doing so she had earned the right of priority over the other patients. On hearing this, the chief dentist left his patient, and politely informed the lady that this was a free hospital, destined only for such patients as were unable to pay, and not for people of that station to which she evidently belonged. The exit of the mother and child was dramatic in the extreme.

⁂

A correspondent sends us a copy of the *Natal Witness*, which contains the following interesting advertisement :—

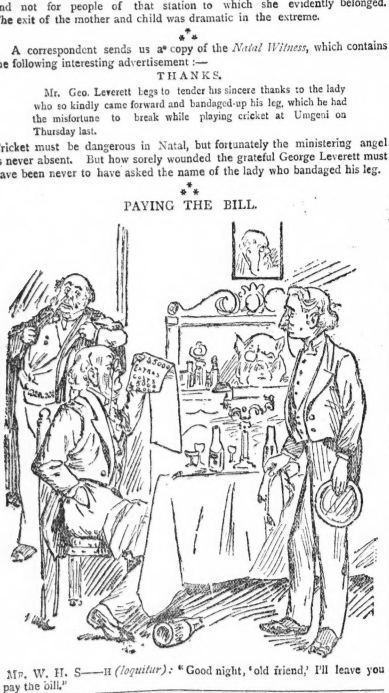
THANKS.

Mr. Geo. Leverett begs to tender his sincere thanks to the lady who so kindly came forward and bandaged up his leg, which he had the misfortune to break while playing cricket at Umgeni on Thursday last.

Cricket must be dangerous in Natal, but fortunately the ministering angel is never absent. But how sorely wounded the grateful George Leverett must have been never to have asked the name of the lady who bandaged his leg.

⁂

PAYING THE BILL.



MR. W. H. S——H *(loquitur)*: "Good night, old friend, I'll leave you to pay the bill."

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month only) three years system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTH AMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AT WORK.

ELECTION OF TWO ALDERMEN.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Sir John Lubbock took the chair, informing the Council that Lord Rosebery was "unable to attend." Immediately after the formal opening of the sitting the election of two aldermen was commenced by the reception of "nominations," which were in effect votes, as the two parties on the Council had already selected the candidates by whom they had decided to stand or fall. The Progressists had chosen Professor Stuart, M.P., and Sir Vincent Hunter Barrington Kennett-Barrington; their opponents had declared to win with Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., and Sir Douglas Galton. Papers were received until five o'clock, when scrutineers were appointed, and Mr. De La Hooke, clerk of the Council, read aloud the votes recorded by members. With very few exceptions, the respective party "tickets" were supported; and the Progressists scored a narrow victory by returning Sir Kennett-Barrington (61) and Professor Stuart (53), as against Sir Douglas Galton (49) and Mr. Whitmore (49).

MR. FARDELL'S LETTER ON FINANCE.

Sir Thomas Farrer asked the Lord Lingen if his attention had been called to a letter written by Mr. Fardell, and published in the *Times*, on the financial prospects of the Council. Lord Lingen thereupon proceeded to discuss, amidst a running fire of protests and points of order, a letter in which Mr. Fardell had pointed out that, in the year 1892, the Council would be saddled, at its present rate of expenditure, with a debt of three millions sterling. Mr. Fardell in the course of a brief statement, said that the object he had in view was to induce the Council to hesitate before incurring large liabilities for new undertakings.

THE ENGINEERING STAFF.

The chairman announced that Mr. Dunscombe, who was recently appointed chief engineer, in succession to the late Mr. Gordon, had resigned on account of ill-health. It was decided to entrust to the Standing Committee, acting in concert with the chairmen of the various committees concerned, the task of selecting and recommending suitable candidates for the post. The Council was also called upon to elect an assistant engineer in the place of Mr. Lovick, resigned. The choice lay between two candidates—Mr. Crimp and Mr. Allan. On a division Mr. Crimp was elected by a majority of one.

THE CITY PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

The deferred consideration of the Corporate Property Committee's report on the draft scheme of the Charity Commissioners was resumed by Lord Rothouse, who criticized the proposed arrangements with regard to the City Polytechnic (as yet non-existent). The report, a long and elaborate document, recommended that the Commissioners should be requested to review and alter their draft scheme in the parts relating to the constitution of the four governing bodies from which it is proposed to form the administrative council of the City Polytechnic. It further recommended "that the scheme shall not contain any prohibition to use the buildings of the charity for political or religious meetings." Upon this the Rev. C. Fleming Williams protested against the addition of "of an unsectarian and undenominational character," as he feared that the boards, which would almost certainly contain an overwhelming majority of Churchmen, would restrict the use of the buildings to the purposes of their own sect. The addition was agreed to, and the report was adopted with slight modifications.

THE EIGHT HOURS PRINCIPLE.

A report of the Main Drainage Committee recommended that "the wages of flushers at Barking to be at the rate of 7½d. per hour, the work to be arranged in shifts of eight hours, with half an hour allowed for refreshment." This was agreed to without debate.

THE COST OF OPEN SPACES.

The report of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee recommended expenditure amounting in the aggregate to £43,585. Upon this Mr. Beachcroft called the attention of the Council to the ever-increasing expenditure of the committees concerned. In 1887 the cheques handed out this head were £24,000; in 1888 £40,000; in 1889-90 it had been estimated at £49,500, of which sum no less than £36,000 had already been expended. He (Mr. Beachcroft) had no desire to harass the committee, but the case was so serious that some action should be taken. He therefore moved that the report should not be received until an analysis, showing the expenditure under various heads, had been submitted to the Council. After a lengthy discussion on the financial question Mr. Beachcroft withdrew his motion; but several of the recommendations were severely criticized, and a resolution deferring the consideration of all proposals involving fresh expenditure was carried.

The Council adjourned at seven o'clock.

THE WORK OF LEASEHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT.

There was a fairly large audience at the Memorial Hall last night on the occasion of the annual meeting of the members of the Leasehold Enfranchisement Association. The report pointed out that the two debates and divisions in the House effectively demonstrated the fact that in a brief space of five years Leasehold Enfranchisement had advanced to the front rank of political questions. Not a few county and town councils had taken action on the Leasehold Enfranchisement question during the past year, a fact calculated to advance the movement. The most notable example is that of the London County Council, which, by a vote of 72 to 30, resolved to petition in support of Mr. Lawson's bill. An appeal is made to the members to aid in increasing the finances of the association. The chairman, Lawson, M.P., alluded to their successes in the past—the small majority against them in Parliament, and the fact that they had the undivided support of the Liberal party with Mr. Gladstone at its head. He condemned the "running up" of houses to last the time of the lease, and no longer. (Applause.) They had working men who complained that they could not get a holding on the soil; they could not have the satisfaction of making a home for themselves and their children. Other people complained that they were hampered in their religious work by refusals to continue leases. He would appeal to the interests of ground landlords themselves. He didn't see the least use in a confusion and duplication of machinery. Their plan and machinery were simple, cheap, and easy. (Hear, hear.) Dealing with the question of "betterment," they welcomed the recommendations of the Town Holdings Committee, which, however, their association was the first to propose. He assured certain adverse critics that leasehold enfranchisement was not to be ruled out of the London programme. (Hear, hear.) When he was in America they boasted to him in Philadelphia that thirty per cent. of the population owned their own houses. (Applause.) Resolutions were carried recognising the efforts of the majority of members of the Town Holdings Committee, who supported the principle of the Leasehold Enfranchisement, and congratulated them on the fact that in the report finally agreed to the principle for which they contended was conceded to a very considerable extent. The meeting expressed its confidence that if the recommendations of the Committee were embodied in an Act of Parliament a general measure of leasehold enfranchisement would speedily follow. The meeting endorsed the action of the president and the executive in framing a clause in the bill which was to be reintroduced at the beginning of the session, providing that compensation shall be awarded to the tenants whose improvements have increased the letting value of their holdings in accordance with the recommendation in the report of the Town Holdings Committee.

MUSICAL MEMS.

The next oratorio concert at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, on March 1, will include the performance of Handel's "Samson." The principals announced are Miss Clara Leighton, Miss Alice Suter, Mr. John Probert, and Mr. Thomas Kempton.

Lord Mayor Isaacs will be installed as Worshipful Master of the "Drury Lane" Lodge of Freemasons next Tuesday, upon which occasion a new anthem, specially composed by Mr. Alfred J. Caldicott, the organist of the Lodge, will be sung by some of the vocal Masons, led by Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. Herbert Thorndike.

The weekly Lenten services at St. Anne's, Soho, at which Bach's St. John "Passion" is sung with small orchestra, will commence with the first day of Lent this year as before, and will be continued on succeeding Friday evenings. In view of the rumoured retirement of Canon Wade from this church, this may be the last year in which these services are held.

Professor Villiers Stanford will also give the St. John "Passion" at King's College, Cambridge, in a week or two.

The next evening for the people of the National Sunday League, on February 9, will include a lecture on "Charles Kingsley, Preacher, Poet, Novelist, and Social Reformer," by Mr. Lawrence Gane, Q.C., M.P., and vocal and instrumental music by Miss Clara Leighton, Miss Van Heddegheim, Mr. Arthur Strugnell, Mr. Tresilyn David, and Mr. Adelbert Allen.

The second ladies' concert of the Apollo Musical Society will be given at Winchester House to-night, when Mr. Bradshaw Brown will be in the chair. The artistes announced are Miss Ethel Winn, Miss Carrie Curnow, Miss Ethel Bevans, and Mr. Edwin Easton, with a full contingent of "Apollos."

All musicians who have even a bowing acquaintance with the literature of their art are aware that one of the most flagrant pieces of musical "quotation" on record was made by Mozart in his "Zauberflöte" overture, the principal subject of which is identical with that of the first movement of Clementi's well-known pianoforte sonata in B flat (op. 47)—composed exact y ten years earlier. It is therefore odd to find a musical contemporary speaking of this sonata as one in which Clementi "has introduced a theme from the 'Zauberflöte' overture."

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

LORD SALISBURY'S "FREE SCHOOL" PROPOSAL.

The Premier (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* has reason to believe) has conveyed to some of his supporters who indicated to him their doubts upon the wisdom of making an approach to free schools that they must prepare themselves for the inevitable, and that they would be well advised to consider the best way by which the fee could be abolished and the influence of the denominational schools still maintained. This is the crux of the whole matter, and it is the one thing which gives Ministers pause. The majority of them have now come to regard the early establishment of free education as certain, and they are naturally desirous that it should be done under auspices friendly to the clerical element; but as yet they have not been able to agree upon any plan which would, while abolishing fees, preserve the denominational schools from representative control; and some of their more outspoken supporters are frankly telling them that to discover such a plan is impossible.

The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* writes :—I believe that shortly after the meeting of Parliament the Tories who are opposed to free education will have a meeting at the House of Commons. Mr. Howorth and Lord Cranborne are taking the lead in the matter, and they are assured of the support of at least a hundred Conservative members. In these circumstances it is regarded as doubtful if the Government will persevere with a project for a remission of school fees.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE HANDSOMEST M.P.S.

A correspondent has asked Mr. Labouchere whether the Government or the Opposition M.P.'s are the better-looking. "Well" (writes Mr. Labouchere) "I am not Paris, so I might reply that handsome is as handsome does, and that consequently my verdict is in favour of the Opposition. Privately, however, I am bound to admit that the Government M.P.'s are the better-looking. So far as looks are concerned, I should range the parties thus :—Tories, Irish, Liberals, Liberal-Unionists. The two best-looking men in the House are, I think, Mr. George Windham and Mr. Sidney Herbert; the best-looking Irishman is Mr. Parnell, and next to him are Mr. Arthur and Mr. John O'Connor; the best-looking Liberal is Mr. Herbert Gardner; the least ill-looking Liberal-Unionist is Sir Henry James; the best-looking man on the Government Bench is Mr. Ritchie; and the best-looking man on the Front Opposition Bench is Sir Charles Russell. The youngest-looking man for his age (he is above 30) is Mr. Isaac Holden; and of the aged the handsomest man is The O'Gorman Mahon. The Speaker, in his wig and gown, is a remarkably handsome man. The best debater on the Government Bench is Sir John Gorst, and next to him Mr. Balfour; the best on the Front Opposition Bench is (I exclude Mr. Gladstone) Sir William Harcourt; and the second best is, I think, Mr. H. Fowler. The best debater amongst the Irish is Mr. T. P. O'Connor. The best debaters below the gangway on the Government side is Colonel Saunderson, and the best below the Opposition gangway is Mr. Bradlaugh."

STANLEY'S NATIONALITY.

A story is just now being told of Mr. Stanley, which, if not strictly accurate in all its details, is at least characteristic of the explorer. The Egyptian officials had become aware that there was a conflict of opinion as to whether Mr. Stanley was an Englishman or an American, and resolved to settle the point. To this end Blum Pasha, the Under-Secretary of State, was commissioned to interrogate Stanley. The Pasha called on him, and in the course of conversation mentioned the purpose of his visit. Stanley looked at his questioner for a moment, then, with a smile, replied, "I am a cosmopolitan."

THE RETAINING FEES OF ROYAL SURGEONS.

As one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, the late Sir William Gull was paid a retaining fee of £200 per annum. The other physicians in ordinary—namely, Sir William Jenner, Sir Edward Sieveking, and Dr. Reid are in receipt of a similar stipend. It is probable writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) that the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Wm. Gull will be filled by one of the three physicians extraordinary, who are Dr. R. D. Powell, Dr. George Johnson, and Dr. Quain. The medical department of the Royal household is quite an extensive establishment. Besides the names already given there are two sergeant surgeons (Sir James Paget and Sir Prescott Hewett, entitled each to £280 per annum), three surgeons extraordinary (Dr. Erichsen, Sir Joseph Lister, and Sir William Savory), a physician to the household (Dr. Reynolds, salary £200), a surgeon to the household (Sir Spencer Wells, £300), a surgeon apothecary (Dr. Laking, £1,000), three "surgeons and apothecaries in ordinary to the household at Windsor, three "surgeons and apothecaries at Osborne," a "surgeon oculist," a "surgeon dentist," a "dentist to the household," and two "chemists and druggists."

AMALGAMATION OF BIG MILLING FIRMS.

The *Western Mail* announces that a provisional agreement, subject to the confirmation of the shareholders, has been entered into by the directors of Messrs. Spiller and Co., Cardiff (limited), and Messrs. William Baker and Sons, of Bristol, for the amalgamation of the two businesses. Messrs. Spiller and Co. are already among the very largest manufacturers of flour in the United Kingdom, and are also very extensively engaged in the grain trade, while Messrs. William Baker and Sons are next after them the leading millers in the West of England. The combined output of the two concerns is about 18,000 sacks of flour per week.

THE STATE OF LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

I have just received (writes the London correspondent of the *Western Mail*, who is understood to be Mr. Maclean, M.P.) some information concerning Lord Salisbury's health, the authenticity of which is, I fear, beyond all doubt. My informant, who has every opportunity of knowing the truth in this grave matter, tells me that the Premier is suffering from a spot on one of the lungs. At present the complaint is slight, but, as experts well know, this form of lung disease, unchecked, almost invariably leads to pulmonary consumption. Even when apparently cured the affection often breaks out anew, the slightest cold generally flying to the weak spot. In any case, the greatest care and the most skilful treatment is necessary to prevent the disease assuming a more malignant form.

Dwelling upon the precautions thought necessary against a renewed chill in the case of Lord Salisbury, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* mentions that a week or two since, when a staircase at Hatfield was insufficiently warmed, though only by three degrees, the Prime Minister was not permitted to traverse it.

THE DEFENCE OF LONDON.

A comprehensive scheme is at the present moment before the War Office for the defence of London by means of a number of entrenched positions. Sir William Butler, who is about to proceed to Egypt to assume the command of the forces at Alexandria, has been busily engaged for the past twelve months in making these plans, as well as all the arrangements in connection with them.

Sir Theodore Martin is writing a monograph on Lord Beaconsfield.—*Truth*.

The rumour that Mr. A. P. Sinnett had decided to start a new mystical body to be called "The New Theosophical Society" is unfounded.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray is about to visit Australia, and intends to remain in the Antipodes for about a year, when he will assume the editorial chair of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Miss Geneviève Ward and Mr. George Alexander have accepted an adaptation of "La Lutte pour la Vie," by Mr. Robert Buchanan and Mr. Fred Horner.

Truth hears that Lord Knutsford has received a private intimation that Sir Henry Norman intends to resign the government of Queensland in the course of next spring.

The council to be held on Saturday next at Osborne will be of unusual interest to journalists, for it is hoped and understood that at this council the Charter of Incorporation of the Institute of Journalists will be sanctioned.

The chief lunacy in the issue of the writs for Mid-Glamorgan, if the certificate of Mr. Talbot's death has not yet reached the Speaker, will be continued till the 11th, when the usual motion will be made by Mr. Arnold Morley.

A scheme is on foot for organizing this summer in London an exhibition of the portraits of the great Munich painter Franz Lenbach. Lenbach is the painter in ordinary to Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, and the whole Royal House of Prussia.

A memorial, signed by present and late residents in the neighbourhood of Erith and Belvedere, is about to be presented to Mr. W. H. Smith, praying that the Civil List pension of £100 per annum enjoyed by the late Rev. J. G. Wood, the writer on natural history, may be continued to his widow, in recognition of his services to literature and science.

On Friday morning next a performance will be given at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (by kind permission of Mr. Augustus Harris) for the benefit of the late employés of Her Majesty's Theatre. The pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk," with a special miscellaneous entertainment added, will be the programme, and some 700 people will participate in the proceeds.

THE AUROPHONE.—THE DEAF MAY HEAR.—This is a scientific invention of an invisible apparatus to be worn in the ear. Easily inserted or withdrawn by any one unassisted. It will enable any one not more than deaf to hear perfectly well at once. It can be tested FREE at the AUROPHONE CO.'S ROOMS, No. 39, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, W. Pamphlet sent free and post paid.

THE DYSPEPTIC'S SOLILOQUY.

"To eat, or not to eat," that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler to starve or suffer Indigestion
When hunger's pain will not be put aside,
And grumbling stomachs will not be denied.
Alas! but when we've eaten but our fill.
That imp yclept Indigestion, makes us ill.
Oh! that we could but banish solid food
For something nice, digestible, and good:
Food that would nourish and invigorate,
And keep weak stomachs in a healthy state.
Since we must eat to live, 'tis plain at least
Enough, if but enjoyed, is quite a feast.
"Throw solids to the dogs," no more of them I'll eat
And strong and healthy grow again on BOUILLON FLEET.

BOUILLON FLEET.

PURE BEEF AND NOTHING BUT BEEF.

Prepared exclusively from the BEEF grown and fattened on the pastures of the **KEMMERICHS EXTRACT OF BEEF CO.** at Santa Elena, South America.
Of all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY

In a Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr. Hind, appealed to Justices Denman and Wills from a decision of Baron Pollock in chambers in an action brought against Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, to recover £3,000,000, of which plaintiff alleged that he had been robbed in connection with the postal telegraphs. The plaintiff conducted his own case. His statement of claim, which contained 185 paragraphs, showed, according to Mr. Justice Denman, that the action was frivolous and vexatious. The plaintiff contended with a good deal of iteration that their lordships were bound to allow him to read his statement of claim in open court, but they refused, and dismissed the appeal with costs. Plaintiff excitedly, "You judges abolish the law and are the most corrupt judges on earth." Justice Denman "We commit you to Holloway Gaol for a week for contempt of Court." The plaintiff was then removed, still protesting that he was not allowed justice.

THE RAILWAY SHARE TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY,

Mr. Francis Pavy presided over the first annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said that the transfer of the business from the old company had been successfully completed, and the gross profit for the year, after allowing for any depreciation in the value of the company's securities, had amounted to £75,553, and the net cash earnings to £50,076. The results of the year were very satisfactory, and after providing interest on the B Stock of the company, the balance at the credit of revenue account was £41,600. Of that amount £10,000 had been paid as interim dividend on the A shares for the half-year ending 15th July last, which left them with a balance of £31,600. Accordingly the directors recommended that on the present occasion the dividends should be at the rate of 6 per cent. on the B stock and 5 per cent on the A stock for the year. That would leave a balance of £16,800, which would be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. In conclusion, he referred with regret to the fact that during the year Mr. S. Laing, who had been at the head of the old company from the commencement of its operations in 1873, had given notice of his retirement from the company owing to advanced age.

The report having been adopted, the appointment of Mr. Pavy as chairman of the company was confirmed by the shareholders.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE WORKMEN.

Yesterday morning a man, who explained that he had been a flyman at Her Majesty's Theatre, applied to Mr. Hannay at Marlborough-street police-court on behalf of himself and a fellow-workman for summonses to assist them in obtaining their wages, which had been promised more than once but had not been paid. Mr. Hannay asked who engaged them, and the applicant replied that he believed it was the foreman, whose name he did not know. Mr. Hannay remarked that a short time ago he had a similar case before him, when the lessee repudiated his responsibility and those under him did the same, and he believed the poor workmen had never been paid. He suggested, however, in the present instance, a summons should be tried against Mr. Charles Harris, which the applicant accepted. An interpreter applied for a similar summons on behalf of a Frenchman who had been employed at the theatre to look after three arc lamps. Mr. Hannay referred him to the county court.

THE OVERDUE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The steamer seen to founder in mid-ocean by the *Brampton*, steamer (arrived at Baltimore) does not answer the description of either of the overdue steamers, *Arizona*, *Alaska* or *Cameronia*. The *McGregor* having a mahogany cargo, would certainly not appear deeply laden, and in several other important particulars the steamer seen by the *Brampton* does not answer her description. Much anxiety still continues to be felt for the steamer *Cape Clear*, from Liverpool to Rosario, now overdue at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde. The anxiety has been increased by further wreckage from her having been found in the Bristol Channel. Yesterday a telegram was received at Lloyd's from Hartland, North Devon, stating that two lifeboats marked ss. *Cape Clear*, Newcastle, six steamer's hatches, and portions of cabin fixtures have been found fo. r miles south of Hartland Point.

A COURT OFFICIAL IN CUSTODY.

Samuel Taylor Stirland, chief clerk in the Liverpool District Registry of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of justice, was remanded yesterday, charged with removing stamps from official documents, and with not stamping other documents which should have been stamped. Mr. Stirland's absence from his office during illness led to the discovery of the alleged frauds, a large number of documents being found upon which the case is based. The stipendiary refused to accept bail.

AN APPEAL BY THE "UNIVERSAL PROVIDER."

In the Queen's Bench yesterday Mr. Whiteley, the universal provider, of Westbourne grove, appealed to a Divisional Court against a decision of a county court judge and a jury who awarded a workman named Lockey in the defendant's employ £100 damages for personal injuries sustained, as was alleged, through a defect in the lift at the defendant's establishment. The grounds of appeal were that there was no defect in the lift, but that the accident was due to the plaintiff's own negligence. Their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

A THOUSAND SHIPBUILDING HANDS IDLE.

Yesterday one thousand hands employed in the Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard, Glasgow, were thrown idle through the rivet-boys striking. They do not ask for higher wages, but wish a holder-on to be dismissed who withheld a boy's wages.

THE EDITOR OF THE "COLOGNE GAZETTE" IMPRISONED.

At Cologne yesterday (says a Central News telegram) August Schmits, editor in-chief of the *Koelnische Zeitung* was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in a fortress for having published in his paper calumniating remarks concerning the Empress Frederick.

PROPOSED RAILWAY AMALGAMATION IN SCOTLAND.

The shareholders of the Caledonian Railway, at a meeting in Glasgow yesterday, approved a scheme to acquire jointly with the North British Railway the Glasgow and South Western Railway at 1 per cent.; also the approved line from Glasgow to Loch Lomond, and the line from Edinburgh station to Leith. Several Edinburgh shareholders objected because the latter line would injure the amenity of Edinburgh. Mr. Bolton, M.P., the chairman, said when the line was made under Princes-street people would not see it. Besides, at present the Caledonian was not practically in Edinburgh.

HATCHARDS, Booksellers, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books, Discount 3d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

FAILURE OF AN EX-CORPORATION OFFICIAL.

Under the failure of Thomas Rudkin the summary of accounts has just been issued by the Official Receiver. The bankrupt was until recently the proprietor of the coal, Salutation Tavern, Newgate-street. The accounts show liabilities £2,391 3s. 7d.; assets, £53 6s. 1d. He attributes his failure to his expenses having exceeded his profits, to outlay upon the alteration to his premises, and to the loss upon the surrender of the business. The meeting is appointed for the 11th inst.

STEALING RECORDS OF A PUBLIC COURT.

Malcolm McLeod Nicolson, a former Deputy Clerk of the Justiciary, was sentenced at the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh, yesterday, for stealing counterfeit coins, about three hundred letters relating to the celebrated Madeleine Smith poisoning trial, and other productions from the archives of the court. The Lord Justice said the records of a public court were of great importance, and he could not pronounce a less sentence than twelve months' imprisonment.

£500 DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

In the Queen's Bench yesterday, the action brought by Mrs. and Miss Thompson, mother and daughter, against the South Kensington Laundry Company, to recover damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, was settled by the payment of £500 damages to the plaintiffs, the defendants further withdrawing al imputations and apologising for having inflicted an unmerited indignity upon the plaintiffs. Mrs. Thompson, it was stated, was a lady who owing to reduced circumstances had taken to laundry management. The accusation made against the plaintiffs was that they had stolen furniture, which had turned out to be Mrs. Thompson's own property.

A PROTEST AGAINST DIRECTORS' FEES.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, which was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Gilson, one of the shareholders, complained that the directors, constituting themselves judge and jury, had increased their fees without consulting the shareholders from £200 to £300 each. He further said that since 1872 the directors had received £25,000 in fees, while the shareholders had only been paid £17,500 in dividends. The chairman (Mr. Steel) said the directors had only received £200 for many years, but now that the company was prosperous the board did not see why they should not share in the property by taking the £300 to which they were entitled under the Articles of association. At the close of the meeting the chairman stated that he had received a requisition from certain dissatisfied shareholders, asking the board to convene a meeting for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association, so as to reduce the directors' fees from £300 to £200 per annum each; and this meeting would be called in due course.

ORTHODOXY EXTRAORDINARY.

The late Chief Rabbi practised orthodox habits to such an extreme (*Jewish Society* says) as not to carry a pocket-handkerchief on the Sabbath. His servant invariably carried it, and, should it rain this faithful servitor held an umbrella over the venerable head. At public dinners, Dr. Adler never partook of the food provided by the Jewish caterers. A cold fowl was provided for him from his home, together with kosher wine specially sent to him from abroad. The old Rabbi was a very rapid walker, even in his old age, and it was as much as his nimble attendant could do to keep up with him. The brougham in which he was accustomed to drive in the week days was presented to the Rabbi by the lamented Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, on the occasion of her daughter's marriage with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. Dr. Adler was very near-sighted, and refused to provide himself with spectacles. He was thus compelled to hold his prayer book, or any document, close to his eyes, so as to be able to master the contents.

PECULIARITIES IN JAPANESE.

Mr. Ei Nose in the latest number of the Japanese Education Society's journal writes of Japanese national characteristics. The purely national elements of Japanese virtue, he says, are extreme aversion to disgrace, and a high regard for unspotted honour, loyalty to superiors, dutiful feelings towards parents, straightforwardness, cleanliness, and chastity. In other countries ethical terms are derived from sacred writings. The terms in vogue in China came from the classics; those of Europe from the Bible; those of India and Turkey from the Koran or Buddhist scriptures; but in Japan the words which are best known as expressive of moral states, actions, and feelings are, with few exceptions, purely native, and have no connection with any religious creed whatever. Mr. Nose gives the following twelve specimens of such words:—*ai-sumasu* (inexcusable; improper, wrong); *menokurasi* (ashamed, crest-fallen); *futo-doki-sen-han* (audacious, insolent); *mottainai* (wrong; improper); *kinodoku* (concern for others, regret); *appare* (splendid, admirable); *furachi* (unprincipled, lawless, wicked); *hawai* (lovable, dear, pretty); *otonashi* (quiet, obedient, meek); *muri-no-nai* (just, reasonable, right); *jugyoseki* (wicked or immoral conduct); *taisetsu shigoto* (of the greatest consequence, of the highest value); *ishijî* (obstinacy, an unyielding temper); *gyogisyoku* (an upright, straightforward person); *buchoho* (ignorant, awkward, bungling); *kuchisaki* (a thing to be deplored or regretted). Mr. Nose asserts that the feelings of ancient Japanese on such matters were well expressed by Sugawara Michizane when he wrote, "As long as the heart is in harmony with truth, even though there be no praying, Go will protect." For the charity of her women, for the loyalty and bravery of her great heroes, for the moral obligations which even the most uneducated of her sons feel themselves under, Japan, Mr. Nose affirms, is indebted to no religious creed, but to those inherent moral sentiments that have characterised her people ever since they have been a nation.

HOW LIFE IS ENJOYED AT THE CAPE.

It is not a case of all work and no play at the Cape. The *Cape Argus* waxes eloquent over the sociable qualities of "denizens of the Cape," and draws a contrast which is not in favour of the "denizens" of London. "In England," says the *Argus*, "New Year's Day is a day of hard work, sacred to fog, sleet, and balance sheets; but here we have not only the day itself, but that marvellous institution—Second New Year, the inventor of which certainly achieved something novel in the way of nomenclature. If we are to draw a contrast we must say that it is wholly in favour of the Cape." It is very clear that the writer of this has never spent Christmas in the mother country. However, he goes on: "The climate, coupled with the independence and prosperity of all classes in the colony, has given something of the Australian swing to holiday-making. The well-knit athletic young fellows who pour out of the pretty villas in every suburb, radiant in 'blazers' and flannelette, know how to enjoy life, and how also to face colonial difficulties when the time comes. We make fun of the shopman, in complete riding leathers, astride his hired horse, but he is ten times the man he would be in London, where his most violent exercise would be to sit packed in a compartment of an over-crowded suburban train, singing the latest music-hall song, and subsequently to devour shrimps at some suburban hostelry."

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1881. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions. JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

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BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent discount for cash, or 8½ per month (second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS as supplied to Royalty and the élite of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 56, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

MANDOLINE LESSONS given by Professor from Paris, M. KAHNE, 12, Great Castle-st., Regent-street. Conductor Mandolin Orchestra.

RUPTURE (HERNIA).
All sufferers from this dangerous complaint should know that Mr. E. HARNESS'
WASHABLE TRUSSES
And other Hernia Appliances are made to suit every form of Rupture, and are positively guaranteed to give
IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
An experienced and skilful Surgeon attends daily, and examines patients, free of charge, at the
ELECTROPATHIC AND ZANDER INSTITUTE of the MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Limited,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
(Corner of Rathbone Place.)

INSTRUCTIONS—
WHEN ATTACKED with FEVERISH ILL GOLD IE in BED for
THREE or FOUR DAYS,
IN a WARM ROOM
BY HAVING a GOOD FIRE. TAKE
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" FREELY, and
ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO" as OCCASIONALLY MAY REQUIRE.
AFTER a FEW DAYS the
MARKED SYMPTOMS will PASS AWAY.
FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c.

"EGYPT, CAIRO.—Since my arrival in Egypt in August last I have on three occasions been attacked by fever; on the first occasion I lay in hospital six weeks. The last attacks have been completely repulsed in a short time by the use of your valuable FRUIT SALT, to which I owe my present health in a very great measure, if not my life itself. Heartfelt gratitude for my restoration impels me to add my testimony to the already overwhelming store of the same, and in so doing I feel that I am but obeying the dictates of duty.—Believe me, Sir, gratefully yours, a CORPORAL, 15th HUSSARS.—May 26th, 1888.—Mr. J. C. ENO."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.
STERLING HONESTY of PURPOSE.
WITHOUT it LIFE is a SHAM.
A NEW INVENTION is BROUGHT BEFORE the PUBLIC,
AND COMMANDS SUCCESS.
A SCORE of ABOMINABLE IMITATIONS
ARE IMMEDIATELY INTRODUCED
BY the UNSCRUPULOUS, who,
IN COPYING the ORIGINAL
CLOSELY ENOUGH to DECEIVE the PUBLIC,
AND YET NOT SO EXACTLY
AS TO INFRINGE UPON LEGAL RIGHTS,
EXERCISE an INGENUITY that,
EMPLOYED in an ORIGINAL CHANNEL,
COULD NOT FAIL to SECURE
REPUTATION and PROFIT."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—Examine every bottle, and see that the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists.

PREPARED only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom, and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, and ASTHMA radically CURED by a simple remedy. Description and testimonials free,—Address, Dr. J. P. MORNTAIN, Imperial Mansions, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.C.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Costiveness and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is the Finest Medicine in the World
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BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Fulness and Swelling after Meals
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have Saved the Lives of thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Its Wonderful Medicine for Females of all ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will ensure the Restoration of Health to Every One who Uses Them.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.
And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — These purifying Pills give potency to the nervous system, the source of all vital movements, which presides over every action, maintaining the growth and well-being of the body. Hence can overestimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, palpitation, sick headaches, and costiveness.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms experienced with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. T. Towle, Chemist, Nottingham

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Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
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Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Soldin Tins, 13½d. each.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"I have used your Lung Tonic now for myself and family (which consists of nine) for nearly ten years, and can testify to its efficiency, and to its saving me many a heavy doctor's bill.—J. COGER, Paragon Sta., Hull."
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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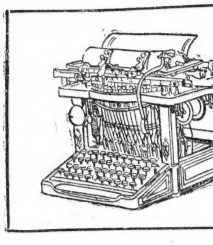

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Our improved machine has been adopted in all the Departments of the Government service, and is being very generally introduced by all leading business houses. Does not this argue that the Typewriter should be worth something to you? The Machines can be furnished with special key-boards to suit any purchaser's line of business.

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WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

2,500,000 dols. FIRST EXTENSION and IMPROVEMENT MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. FORTY YEAR GOLD BONDS, Coupon or Registered.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY, and CO., offer for Sale, at the price of 95 (95 to the dollar), 1,400,000 dols. of the above Bonds of 1,000 dols. each (the remaining 800,000 dols. being deposited with the Trustee, as explained in the accompanying copy of Bond, and in the President's letter), payable to Bearer, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable February 1 and August 1 in New York, the first Coupon being payable on the 1st of August next.

Principal and interest are payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable on 1st February, 1930.

These Bonds have been issued for the purposes set forth in the accompanying letter from the President of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the Extensions and equipments provided for, as well as by a General Mortgage upon the Company's other lines and property, and, besides, by special pledge of certain valuable securities, enumerated in the President's letter, and deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee for this issue of Bonds; the President's letter also gives detailed information as to the financial position of the Company. A copy of the Bond is annexed to the prospectus.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company pays 6 per cent. Dividend on its Preferred Stock; its First Mortgage Five per Cent. Bonds are quoted in New York at 106 (equal to 101 here), and the Wheeling Division Five per Cent. Bonds are quoted in London at about par as January coupon. Application will be made for list for "Extension" Bonds on the London and New York Stock Exchanges.

The price of the Bonds is payable as follows:—

5 per cent. or £10 per Bond on Application.
20 " " £40 " " 1st March.
20 " " £40 " " 10th March.
35 " " £70 " " 10th April.
—
95 per cent. or £190 per Bond.

The first instalment may be paid under discount at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bonds may be registered in New York in the name of the owner.

In default of payment of any instalment, the amount previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on the 6th February and CLOSED on or before the 8th February, 1890.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the closing of the Subscription List.

The Bonds will be delivered against fully paid Allotment Letters duly endorsed, on and after the date of final instalment.

Founder's Court, Lothbury, London,
5th February, 1890.

STATEMENT by the PRESIDENT of the WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Toledo, Ohio, December 31st, 1889.

Gentlemen,—The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company was constituted June 30th, 1886, by the foreclosure of the preceding Company, and its reorganization on a basis of greatly reduced capital and interest charge, through an exchange in a large measure of the outstanding bonds and stock in the present Corporation.

The Railway begins at Toledo and Huron, two ports on Lake Erie, and extends across the State of Ohio to the Ohio River opposite Wheeling, being 228 miles of line, with 81 miles of branches and sidings additional. The portion of the system north of Bowerston (where the line of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Company's line) is known as the "Lake Erie" Division, and the portion south of that point is called the "Wheeling" Division.

The earnings of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889, were from the Lake Erie Division alone as follows:—

Gross Earnings	$870,491·98
Operating Expenses and Taxes ..	568,337·65
Net Profits (Lake Erie Division alone), applicable, if need be, to fixed charges	$302,167·35

(Earnings above given were derived as follows:—Coal freight, 368,368 tons; general freight, 290,630 bbls.; passenger, 146,864 cbls.; mails, 14,710 cbls.; express, 7,710 cbls.; other sources, 82,263 cbls.; total, 609,484 cbls. It will be seen from what nearly 60 per cent. of the traffic is from general business. The earnings under "Miscellaneous" were chiefly from mileage received from other roads for use of cars. The abundant equipment of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway makes the Company always a creditor of connecting lines.)

The Wheeling Division being under construction during that fiscal year, was only opened throughout for traffic in October last, but the accession of business from the new sources thus developed has been so immediate that the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1889, already provides entirely for the increased interest charge consequent upon the issue of the 1,500,000 dols. Wheeling Division 5 per cent. Bonds, without diminution of the amount available for dividend on the Preferred Stock. By the terms of the construction contract, however, the liability for interest on these Bonds does not accrue against the Railway Company until January 1st proximo, being discharged until then by the contractors. Large orders have been placed for new equipment, the delivery of which will bring an immediate further increase in the revenues of the Company.

Meanwhile, dividends of 4 per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company (3,000,000 dols.) having been earned, have been paid during the past year, and any expenditure for betterments by reason of the completion of the Wheeling Division will be available to re-raise this dividend in the future.

The Wheeling Company is the owner of a railway encircling the city of Toledo, known as the "Belt Railway," but organized as a distinct Corporation. This Corporation has issued 300,000 dols. of Stock, which is owned exclusively by the Wheeling Company, and 600,000 dols. 6 per cent. Bonds, which are guaranteed by the latter. As the Belt Railway Company is, however, entirely kept unproducing, this guarantee entails no burden upon the Wheeling Company, and is the only nominal liability of any kind of the latter Corporation. The Wheeling Company also owns a controlling interest in the 670,000 dols. out of 1,000,000 dols. in the Stock of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company, an auxiliary organization, formed in the interests of the Railway, to work the collieries on the "Wheeling Creek" property.

It likewise owns 80,000 dols being one-half of the original issue of the Toledo Bolt and Coal Company, an allied Company, engaged in forwarding coal by lake at Toledo, received over the railways of this Company. The largest feeder business of the Railway is in distributing throughout the territory lying north of the Ohio River, coal mined from the southern portion. Of the cars thus loaded southwards, only one-fifth find a return freight at present, and it is very desirable to encourage a southern traffic movement, as this could be carried, at a minimum of expense, in cars which would otherwise be forwarded empty.

An enormous and permanent traffic exists in the transfer of iron ores from Lake Erie ports to the furnaces of Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio, the Wheeling Company possessing unsurpassed facilities for receiving these ores at its docks in Toledo and Huron, and my opinion is that the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway will earn all its fixed charges without any coal business whatever.

An extension of the Company's line from its present southern terminus to the adjacent towns of Steubenville and Bellaire would at once afford access to several important iron furnaces which are prepared to contract for the delivery of large quantities of the mineral. At Bellaire, moreover, the Wheeling Company will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio bridge over the Ohio River, and with its main line direct to all Atlantic cities.

The Directors have therefore asked and received the sanction of the Shareholders to extend the Company's Railway to Steubenville and Bellaire, and to this end have been authorized to create an extension and improvement mortgage for 1,000 000 dols., secured by a first mortgage on the line and equipment to be constructed, and by a general mortgage upon all the rest of the Company's property, subject only to the existing mortgages of 5,000,000 dols. on the Lake Erie Division and 1,500,000 dols. on the Wheeling Division. Of the Bonds thus authorized, 500,000 dols. are retained in the hands of the Trustee, in order to retire an equal amount of Bonds of the Toledo Belt Railway Company, which are guaranteed by the Wheeling Company, as above explained. The Belt Company Bonds thus retired will be held by the Trustee for the protection of the holders of the extension mortgage, which will to this extent become ultimately a mortgage security covering the Belt line. For the further security of the present mortgage, there has been deposited with the Trustee thereof all the holdings of the Wheeling Company in the Stocks of its auxiliary Companies as above detailed, thus removing the property, under any circumstances, of disjointing these important allies of the parent concern. The remaining 1,000,000 dols. of the extension Bonds will be issued at once, and their proceeds used to build the lines to Steubenville and Bellaire, and to pay for a large increase in the equipment of the Company, which its business imperatively demands. The extensions twenty miles in length through the towns of Steubenville, Martins Ferry, Bridgeport, and Bellaire, but although the cost of right of way and construction is thereby rendered large, yet an ample provision remains for supplying necessary additional equipment. Both of these forms of investment will bring a direct and immediate increase of traffic, and the Directors are confident that the increased interest charge occasioned by the new issue will be amply provided for by the augmented net receipts of the property as a whole. In any event, however, it will be seen from the statement for the past year that the profits of the Lake Erie Division alone, were more than sufficient to repay all interest charges of the Company, including both the present issue and the Wheeling Division Bonds. The physical condition of the Railway is excellent, and well suited to the economical conduct of a heavy mineral traffic. The grades of the Wheeling Division have been able to secure through the foot hills on the Wheeling Division are only 37 feet to the mile, which is little more favourable than either the Pennsylvania or Baltimore and Ohio lines where they penetrate the mountain ranges. In terminal facilities and equipment the Railway is not surpassed by any competitor in the line of coal carrying.

I am therefore believed that this Company is now in a position to supply a better quality of coal, with shorter distance to market and lower modes of transportation, than any other carrier in Ohio, and that such advantages form a safe basis of profitable security under any conditions of competition.

—Yours truly,
M. D. WOODFORD,
President Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company.

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The chair will be taken at 4 p.m. by the Right Hon. the Earl of DUNRAVEN, K.P.
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